LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, W. N. HALDEMAN

ADVERTISING.

Strengthening the Bonds

One of the most beneficent effects of the re cent election, and one for which our people should feel duly grateful, is the inevitable and becoming low spirited, imagined that he strengthening of the bonds of the Union-the more close and firm riveting of those links that | Monday he came to New York city and was athave so long held us together as a compact con- tended at the Girard House by a physician, par ies has been healed. Respect has taken the they were married at his room Monday. After Union parties who must ever be bitterly antago- he feel back into her arms and expired. nistic to each other, still there are hearts in both portions of the country, in the North and the South-the East and the West, that pulsate as

The South has ascertained that it has friends stand by and defend its rights at every hazard, and under all emergencies. It is evident that the country must continue united and prosperous so long as there are brave and eloquent men ready to breast the angry tide of fanaticism, and beat back its dark waves. The unselfish course of the old line Whigs in the last canvas is also in the graphic language of an honest but earnest calculated to inspire confidence in the perpetu-

vantage at home, that they might sustain the defatigable services. We also notice that the citizens of Mississippi have held a public meeting at substance of the resolutions.

fence of our institutions in the fearful crisis through which the country has recently passed, by the Hon. A. P. Willard, Governor elect of the State of Indiana, and the Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of the State of Illinois, and being anxious to render to those distinguished individuals some suitable testimonial of the high appreciation in which they are held by the people of the South, for their glorious efforts to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in defining of the sections and trassponshle fragitisms. e of the sectional and treasonable fanaticisms

This is but a proper tribate to the arduous and patriotic labors of the gentlemen named, and if representatives and the people of different sections. It is likewise a source of gratification to observe the moderate and tractable course of the REPUBLICAN MEETING .- Pursuant to notice, a after the 4th of March.

Protecting Raspberry Plants in

All the improved and most delicious varieties of the raspberry are not sufficiently hardy to erature sufficiently high as to excite the flow which the speakers were greeted. of sap, to a degree so cold as to suddenly congeal the circulating juices and to destroy the vitality of the germ of the fruit. The most profitable variety of the raspberry

now cultivated for the New York market, is the of art. true Red Antwerp. This, with all the newly imported kinds, such as the Fastolf, Franconia, Knevett's Giant, &c., requires winter protection. This is the reas n why these rich varieties, after having been procured at a high cost, are abandoned by so many cultivators as worthless

the view to being covered in winter, but little labor will be required, compared with the profitable returns that may be expected from them.

None but the wild or native kinds and the common red of the country are sufficiently hardy to withstand our fiekle winters. With proper cultivation and winter protection

the Red Antwerp cultivated and sold in the New | lege, Connecticut, in 1815, in the same class with York market, frequently yields a profit of \$500

plants and shorten those that are left to bear Percival, the poet. about one-third of their length. One person then bends down the canes on the line of the rows-

Along the Hudson river and in the neighborhood of Newburg, N. Y., immense quantities are cultivated, and the plants protected in this

In a letter from Chas. Downing, Esq., of Newburg, we have been favored with the method employed by Mr. Natha iel Hallock, an extensive cultivator of Milton, N. Y., who covered his plants last fall with the plow.

Mr. H. says: "My method of covering rapsberries previous to this season has been to bend the canes down and hold them with the foot and then draw the dirt over them with the hoe to the depth of two or three inches. To do this properly in this way, including the plowing, requires from six to eight days to cover an acre. But this season we have covered them with a plow. We were driven to it by necessity. The very unfavorable weather and the repeated rains have kept us so far behind with our other farm work that last week snow came upon us with the most of our raspberries still standing unprotected The method we adopted was to use a steady pair of oxen and large plow; the oxen were made to walk with the rows between them, and were driven slowly and steadily along; a man walked on the right side of the plow and gathered the plants with his hands and pressed them down before the mouldboard which covers them. The plow returns on the opposite side of the row, a man following with a long handled shovel and

completes the work. This method. I believe, covers them as effectu ally, and with as little injury to the plants as i generally done by hand. A man with a team and two hands will cover in this way two acres in a day. At present it promises to be a great

saving of time and labor. The work should now be done without delay

ARTESIAN WELLS .- A New Orleans paper notices the return of a U.S. officer of Engineer from the plains of New Mexico and Texas, where he has been engaged with a company of men for two years past sinking Artesian Wells. About \$40,000 has been spent in the experiment, and it has proved a failure. The borings were 860 feet, but the water, in no instance, it seems could be brought to within 100 feet of the surface. Gypsum-cretacious marl, was found in

The battalion of Syrian Camels imported for our army, it is said, are flourishing in Texas and are rapidly improving in discipline under the command of an intelligent graduate at West

persons smoking hams to throw upon the fire skippers. It is worth trying, anyhow.

San .- The New York papers of Tuesday give ecounts of a very melancholy affair, in which two residents of Kingston, L. I., were concerned. It appears that Dr. J. H. Bogardus, of Kingston has been engaged to be married to Miss Isaballa Hamilton, of the same place, for over two years. Two distinct days had been fixed for their mariage, but both times deaths of relatives occurred. and instead of attending a marriage ceremony, the parties went on each occasion to a funeral. Recently Dr. Bogardus himself was taken ill, would die before another day was fixed. Last federacy. Jealousies that before existed have who, seeing the state of his mind, urged him to been universally dissipated. The disaffection of send for Miss Hamilton. This was done and place of hatred; and though it is evident that the ceremony he said he thought he would get there exists in the two great sections of the up, but in attempting to rise, assisted by his wife,

IMPROVING THE OHIO RIVER .- One of our river exchanges says that of all the plans yet suggesone, that are animated by the same hores—that ted for the improvement of navigation in the love the whole nation with the loyal devotion of Ohio, the good old fashioned mode is best. Introduce once more that venerable and popular, and withal juicy institution, "Rai."-a positive and champions at the North who are prepared to necessity to the river as well as to the umbrella maker, and you have the thing done to perfection. Squirt the protoxide copiously and grumbling will cease as unturally as a pig will silence his squealing when doused a generous supply of swill fluid. As for the lock and dam arrangement, continues our cotemporary, we can only say of it old boatmart, 'locks and dams be d-d.'

SUICIDE BY AN ARMY OFFICER .- We find in We are gratified to see that the South is not the Lockport Courier an account of the suicide slow to recognise the merits and just deserts of those who risked every personal honor and ad-W. had been ordered to his post in Florida after a brief leave of absence. He left for New York, party, and incidentally the rights of the Southern but returned to Geneva, and put an end to his States. Kentucky has already manifested her gratitude to Gov. Willard, of Indiana, for his in-

GREAT HAUL OF BOGUS MONEY .- Yesterday Jackson, the capital of the State, and passed a man named Daniel Preston offered a fifty colres lutions complimentary to Gov. Willard, and lar note at the jewelry store of Julius Mendel Hon. W. A Richardson. The following is the which turned out to be broken or spurious. An officer was sent for, and Mr. Bligh having ar-WHEREAS, The people of the State of Mississippi being duly impressed with a sense of the great services rendered to the Constitution and the Union by the manily, patriotic and chivalrous defence of our institutions in the fearful crisis through He was lodged in jail to await an examination efore the Police Court this morning. It is forunate that this fellow with his heavy cargo of ogus money was arrested before the communiy had suffered by his spoilations.

ADMITTED TO BAIL -By referring to the police defiance of the sectional and treasonable fanaticisms with which they were surrounded, therefore, Resolved, That the Hon. A. P. Willard and the Hon. Wm. A. Bichardson be invited to visit the city of Jackson on the 23d day of December next, during the session of the Legislature.

Resolved. That saitable arrangements be made to give to those distinguished gentlemen a public reception, such as will be compatible with their high position and creditable to the State.

Admitted to Bail.—By referring to the police report, in another column, it will be reen that the young man Earley, who killed Ferry by a pistol shot, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,500, to answer to whatever charge the Grand Jury will bring. The bail was promptly given.

NEW CENTS .- The Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, states that "no authority it be possible for them to accept the flattering was given by Congress at the last session for tender, we doubt not but that much will have the issue of new cent coins," consequently none been done towards cementing the bonds of the have been made. This announcement is made Union and inculcating brotherly respect for the as the impression is pretty general that a new cent coin was about to be issued from the mint.

Richmond Enquirer and other leading Southern | Republican meeting was held in the City Hall of journals, since the election of Mr. Buchanan .- | Covington Wednesday night. About one hun-Before, they were for war to the knife. Now, dred persons were in attendance. J. R. Whittethey are conciliatory and disposed for peace .- more was called to the Chair, and H. Cummms The troubled elements are becoming peaceful and elected Secretary. A committee of threecalm everywhere. We anticipate our coun- Messrs. N. R. Norton, Riahard Everson and try entering upon a genuine era of good feeling Thos. Mitchell-reported a constitution for a Republican Association, which, being organized, Tenth (Ky) Congressional District." The Republican platform made at Philadelphia was adopted as the creed of the Association .withstand the great and constant variations of Speeches were made by Mr. Andrews, of Covour climate. It is not so much the degree of ington, and Messrs. David Fisher and James Elcold in winter which generally produces the in- liott, of Cincinnati. There was no interruption jury, asit is the frequent variations from a tem-

Mr. S. W. Price, formerly of this city as just completed a full length portrait of Millard Fillmore. It was painted for a K. N. club at Clarksville, Te. n., and is said to be a fine work

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE AGENTS, AND COM PANIES .- The Fair which commnces next weel for the benefit of the fund for disabled firemen is being contributed to by our citizens with char acteristic generosity, and promises to be patron ized very I berally. But there is one class in our community who have not yet manifested any interest in the noble enterprise. We allude t the Insurance Companies and agents. They are particularly concerned in the complete and efficient organization of the fire department, and should be especially careful to assist in the present philanthropie scheme.

John M. Clayton graduated at Yale Col the Hons. Truman Smith, of Connecticut; Thos A. Marshall, of Kentucky; Isaac E. Holmes, o South Caroline, and Orien Fowler, of Massachu the plants in the fall: Take up all the superfluous setts, members of Congress, and also James G

PITTSBURG IN STATU Quo .- Trade is repre ented as very dull at Pittsburg, in consequen and two other persons, one on each side, throws of the very low water in the Ohio. Apprehen on dirt sufficient to cover them to the depth of sions are entertained that the winter may close in before there is any change for the better. Th apprehension of such a result gives a tinge of gloom to mercantile prospects there, and while looking at it momentarily, as a probable contin gency, the Gazette says, the mind instinctively turns away from it as too serious and painful for contemplation. The warehouses are full of good

> A Novel Suit .- The Buffalo papers notice Dr. J. D. Hill has procured a mandar moning the Erie County Medical Society, appear at Angelica, Alleghany county, on the 1st of December, and show cause why he shoul not be reinstated in his membership in that bod This suit is looked upon as important by th society, and it will test their legal power to di

cipline refractory members. Col. E. H. McDonald, formerly of thi ity, left Mobile for Nicaragua on the 23d inst.,

with a company of men. Cows FOR WORK .- One man in California lowed seventy-five acres with a cov team, and at the same time milked them every day.

METHODISTIC .- Messrs. Kirk & Clarke have eceived the agency in this city for the sale of the publications of the Southern Methodist Book Concern. All the works published by that extensive establishment may be found at the book store on Fourth street in the Mozart building.

HEAVY Loss .- Twelve of the superb capitals which were to surmount the great columns in the rotunda of the new custom house at New Orleans, costing \$8,000 each, were lost recently in the steamship Oliphant.

Il e steamer Emigrent has been sold a St. Louis, for \$34,000, to Captains Terrell and

Day laborers are very scarce in Mobile nd men are refusing to work for less than sev enty-five dollars per month.

f heavy hogs was sold on Monday at 4c gross. lessrs. Quigley & Co. are paying 41c net. But ew have been brought in, and killing has been partially suspended in consequence of the warm

TThe Russellville Revald says: "A runawa egro man, in the eastern part of the county, on st Saturday, drowned himself in a large pond, o escape being taken by some gentlemen who

MURDERER ARRESTED .- A man named John Molsby, was arrested in Memphis on the 20th, for the murder of a man in Leavenworth, Kancasionally a handful of China berries, which, sas Territory, named D. Neal. He is charged he says, will be an effectual preventive against with the commission of a murder near Macon, Ga., some time sincs.

Indiana-Official.

VOTE OF ILLINOIS-OFFICIAL.

whelmingly routed at the late Presidential elec-

tion. All this is very foolish and absurd in the

It has been sufficiently demonstrated that the

ractices and most of the purposes of the Know

othing party deprive it entirely of the sympa-

hy of every man who possesses a spark of the

mericanism of which its organs prate so loud-

ly. Had it kept to the purpose of its originators,

and continued to throw the weight of a large

body of s. bstantial and intelligent voters in fa-

for of the best and most truly American candi-

dates nominated by either party, it might have

used to shackle voters together in masses to

make them the bond slaves of ambitious second

and third rate politicians, a weapon to be used

a l claim even to respectful consideration. And

when it made religious proscription a part of its

unwritten creed, and carried its intolerance so

far as to denounce and abuse by its principal

organs, with a rancor and a meanness quite

without parallel in the history of political con-

roversy, a man on the mere pretence that he

was at one time a Roman Catholic-a pratence

which those who made it knew to be without a

shadow of foundation-and when this vituneras

tion was welcomed by all its members, and ac

complished with those to whom it was addressed

the purpose for which it was uttered, then

Know Nothingism took its place aming vile

things that are only to be thought of with loath-

Know Nothingism is dead; it is high time

that its honest votaries should bury it. Months

ago, as our readers may remember, we spoke of

this Dark Lantern organization as in fact ex-

tinct—at least in so far that there was no longer

need to consider it as one of the great political

powers of the country. The miserable show

which it has just made-except on the debatable

ground of Maryland-was therefore not unex-

pected by us; though we hardly looked for such

an utter crushing as it has received in New

We may lament the evils which may result

from the wrong-headed and suicidal use of the

right of suffrage. We believe that there are

practical remedies; but whether so or not, the

evils themselves are a thousand times more en-

durable than this proscriptive secret oath-bound

RELATIVE RANK OF CITIES .- The number of

votes cast in the different cities at the late Presi-

elative rank in white population. The following

table shows the vote of nineteen of the principal

cities, and though not all official is substantially cor-

Brooklyn,

Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis,

Albany, Newark, N. J., New Orleans,

Detroit, New Haven,

The general result is as follows:

Treated Allopathically,

York and the New England States. Away with

p.	uch'n.	FREM'T	Electrical market	-in 72 nls was	PRESIDENT.		GO	VERN	NOR	
S	847	413	FILLM'E	francisco in	Bu	2	1	Rie	Bi	di l
	3211	1593	145	2012 10 177 6 18 1	uch	remont	milli		88	
	1844	1292	142	Counties.	anan	ont	ore	ardso		
ford	217 404	315	8	10 3 10 3 10 5 70 10	B			0	7	
	1493	238 1299	47 81	Adama	3311	2226	662	3303	2585	-:
n	681	148	90	Adams	401	15	230	393	33	2
	1344	1261	22	Bond	607 243	153 1748	659	621	239 1745	
	1539	1504	40	Brown	903	2603	433	939 1234	497 2614	
	1950 1108	492 365	1074 296	Calboun	391	70	163	463	181	
	1364	1261	34	Carroll	237 914	1161 303	153 438	235 927	1181 630	1
ord	735	24	509	Champaign	550	732	236	567	761	1
	1115	26	939	Christian	394 1318	709	299 330	894 1313	930	
	2619	1573 1718	297	Clay	731	29 161	368	730 847	130	2
	1639 1247	1097	61 75	Coles	1178	783	796	1:82	1039	4
are	992	1736	32	Crawford	5680 951	9020	342 244	5631 1121	9052 657	9
8	1191	21	236	Cumberland DeKalb,	641	226	285	353	327 2254	1
	1651	1971	18	DeWitt	679	623	378	681	645	3
	1002 1767	1189 228	1262	DuPage	1342	1387 952	308	1332	1383 1075	i
	1588	1606	36	Edwards	283	176	310 163	282 778	314 155	1
	2259	1437	41	Effingham Fayette Franklin	784 947	63	799	946	75	7
1	835	822	9	Franklin	1051 2724	2021	251	1076 2316	2387	3
	1286	365	766	Galla in	764 1565	24 245	423 719	1656	226 826	1
	1035 1129	1395 379	99 533	Greene	618	923	6	619	926	
ton		1748	38	Hamilton	1185	1120	1#2 999	1201 2018	98	2
	1343	962	24	Hardin	332	4	229	320	86	1
on		773	623	Henderson	610 876	757 1924	153	617 876	786 1925	30.4
	1378	1680	74	Henry	460 1056	750 14	103 322	468 1096	750 46	1 2
rd	686	2741 1057	49	Jackson	679	323	153	682	390	
ngton		1232	58	Jefferson	1278 702	377	426 530	1305	172 693	2
	1700	299	516	Jer ey JoDavies	1509	2110	41 74	1191	2131	194
	548	633	63	Kane	912	3750	29	914	3752	
	880	\$83	54	Kankakee Kendall	258 334	1385 1622	60 13	259 329	1383	
	1936 1159	2314 1293	425 172	Knox	1490	2851	277	1495	2867	2
	1608	1095	153	Lake LaSalle	558 2665	2347 3721	10	572 2715	2336 87.9	
		557	535	Lawrence	729	1894	533	730 611	540 1902	10
18ko	1075	1662	13	Lee Livingston	601 480	535	72	410	581	
nge		1406	6	Logan	823 821	655	434 393	818	351 641	2
	346	923 2532	3 45	Macon Macoupin	1778	823	1010	13:9	1348	4
nce 1	1126	480	660	Madison	1451	1111	1658	1378	1535	12
	1603	1309	84	Marion Marshall	834	1008	115	833	1029	3
1	3738	3696	205	Massac McDonough	737 630	267	251	759 630	446	2
all 1		927	250	McDonough McHenry	1370 945	590 2869	864	1390 947	1088	3
	769	76 1390	350 38	McLean	1517	1937	560	1557	1967	4
	1513 1191	498	392	Menard Mercer	854 769	109	668	868 775	675	1
omery 2		1910	142	Monroe	900	346 162	518 686	912	418	4
n	1528	1573	68	Montgomery Morgan Moultrie	1656	963	885	1685	1682	1
	1198	1257	48	Moultrie	432 730	154 2469	305 289	484 735	234 2470	19
	505 1207	104	379 606	Paoria	2459	2082	391	2468	2216	2
	1239	487	586	PerryPiatt.	671 310	200 85	438 350	646 313	319	3
	1283	1494	192	P1Ke	2163 855	1053	1010 214	2221 857	1938	1
	1066	96	632	Pope Pulaski	473	21	166	438	53	
	772	80	574	Putnam Randolph	307 1222	709	115	315 1334	546 944	1
	614	847 306	10 625	Richland	786	39 1439	440 276	783	435 1437	2
i	557	341	27	Rock Island Sengamon	1114 2475	1174	1612	1120 2519	2232	39
m	1882	1345	423	Saline	1004	388	229 570	1023	40 858	1
	1253	2042	59	Scott	843	183	536	849	659	
	1661	1425	184,	Shelby	353	152 718	451 152	1438 352	492 747	1
1	1685	1644	264	Stephen St. Clair	1308	1997 1996	973	1311 1734	2000 2171	7
7 5	693 2075	278 1510	142	Tazewell	1728 1313	1028	757	1365	1116	4
	1260	235	808	Union Vermillion	1283 1111	1506	246 194	1256	55 1566	2
	155	112	7	Wabash	481	122	485	490	529	
	553	1215	19	Warren Washington	1117	1282 244	307 283	1130	1314 368	21
	1509	1812	907	Wayne	1218	129 27	402 845	1237	181	3
rland1		257 228	397 1040	White Whiteside	1062 613	1902	210	619	1918	13
anoe 2		2778	45	Will Williamson	1575 1419	2393	10	1581 1497	2394	
	738	546	14	Winnebago	457	3686	61	455	3641	hole
	710	763	19	Woodford	747	596	189	755	596	18
rburgh 1	1880	372	840	1	05,344	96,190	37,451	106,643	111,372	19,24
	824	866 1165	80 883	*Gerritt Smith	1136					
h 1	1808	1785	108		1	1011				
n	767	1167	76	The Revi	[val	of I	Ano	W-N	othi	ng
ck 1	1506	107	480	Contract (Del To plan) in		ist				-
ngtou 1	1778	331	691	We see tha	t sev	eral n	arties	of you	ug me	en i
	1958	3688	100	pur city, posse					-	
	931	726 703	16 42			1 123				
PV	746 851	797	57	enthusiasm w						
еу				themselves in	the i	avor o	I a re	-organ	IZat'o	n o

22,386 the Know-Nothing party, which was so over-94.376 Buchanan's plurality over Fremont is 24,296, and his majority over Fremont and Fillmore together is 1,910. The aggregate vcte is 235,434.

In counting the vote we have tak in that given for Fitch on the Buchanan electoral ticket, for Parker on the Fremont ticket, and for Thompson on the Fillmore ticket. Owing to blunders in printing that ally lists and some of the tickets the vote. ng the tally lists and some of the tickets the vote oes not un evenly. Dunn, elect of for the State at arge on the Fillmore ticket, falls several bundred elow Thompson. There is but little difference in

evenuess of the vote arises mainly from badly patickets and tally lists.—Ind. State Journal. Official Vote of Ohio.

. 1	OMICIAI	A Oic	OI CHILO	
1	Counties. Fr	emont.	Buchanan.	
	Adams		1790	278
	Allen	1415	1508	94
,	Ashland	1912	2086	39
e	Ashtabula	5108	975	252
	Athens	2299	1350	154
	Auglaize	1912	1604	88 1756
S	Belmont	1705	2806 2700	438
- 1	Brown	9201	3509	296
-	Carroll	1750	1255	87
- 1	Carroll	1995	1711	320
-	Clark	2641	1539	168
n	Clermout		2741	781
2	Clinton	2117	1170	240
-	Columbiana		2497	96
- 1	Coshocton	2162		56
,	Crawford	1685	2154	32
	Cuyahoga		4446	296
-	Darke	2086	1988	209
b	Defiance		895 1649	239
k	Delaware	2367 2258	1377	75
	Erie		3233	711
	Fayette		880	373
	Franklin		3791	574
	Fulton	1098	772	64
k	Gallia	610	1341	1206
8	GalliaGeauga	2694	575	58
	Greene	3032	1400	214
	Guernsey	2392	1932	210
-	Hamilton	9345	13051	
r	Hancock	1773	1944	37
y	Hardin			
0	Harrison		1473 655	110
- 1	Highland	1810	2140	894
e	Hocking	1092	1454	115
1-	Holmes	1285	2103	5
d	Huron		1709	54
ie	Jackson			416
10	Jefferson	2424	1991	254
	Kaox	2735	2437	
-	Lake		623	39
	Lawrence	743	1150	902
h	Licking			417
s.	Logan		1328 1429	267 54
of	Lucas		1866	486
1-	Madison			478
	Mahoning		1937	29
×.	Marion	1367	1275	4
	Medina	2635	1572	28
	Meigs	1998	1603	344
9-	Mercer	629	1159	114
e	Miami		1988	159
n-	Monroe	1016	2812	413
se	Montgomery	4038	4285 1669	391 201
	Morrow	2021	1667	98
1e	Muskingum	3172	3391	1095
of	Nob le	1603	1337	154
le.	Ottowa	454	477	1
n-	Paulding	497	170	5
	Perry	. 1385	1847	492
ly	Pickaway	1724	2067	382
OT	Pike	523		375
ds	Portage			6
T	Preble	2249	1561	273 4
	Putnam		1116 2909	53
-	Richland	2436	2681	589
ce	Sandneky	1548	1599	45
n-	Sandusky	546	1653	1321
to	Deneca	2200	2003	103
he	Shelby	1356	1449	127
	Stark	3770	3633	29
ld	Summit	3185	1746	74
y.	I Trumbull	4049	2656	18
he	Tuscarawas	3007	1920	18
	Union Vanwert	750	1055	32
s-	Vinton	039	1174	51
	Vinton	2688	1777	344
	Washington	2783	2251	281
is	Wayne	. 2904	2918	47
	Williams	1327	1022	49

170,903 187,497 16,594

The Reported Great Lake in Africa Nowhere Explorations and Discoveries during four years vanderings in the wilds of Southwestern Africa

C. J. Anderson has put an end to a lie which was beginning to gain credence among us. can Missionaries penetrating some little cinwards from the Southwestern side of the ent, recently brought information, which they re eived second hand from Arab travelers, of a vas resh water lake far in the interior, described a ccurate survey would correct the extreme fright ver, has spared us further excitement. The lake ver, has spared us further excitement. The lake uns out to be a mirage—a mythus with the smalest conceivable nucleus of fact. On the very spot occupied by this great blue leech—long. E. from Greenwich 23, lat 20, 21—he found a small speck bitter water (not fresh,) something more than 19 miles across, or the size of Lough Corrib in Salway. So perishes a phan on which has excited

Longon geographers for a whole season. TP Seven thousand live turkeys and 3,000 chickens from Upper Canada arrived at Boston on the 20th inst., by railroad.

The principal hotel and largest s'ore in Rockford, Ia., were burned down on Tuesday night last. The fire originated in the hotel.

The Russellville Herald mentions hogs from an impure state of the blood. It is exteneing offered at \$4 25 net in that place, and that some persons demanded higher figures.

and Superphosphate of Lime.

The manufacture of poudrette and gadou was first established in Paris, and it has since attracted the attention of the most eminent chemists who have rendered essential aid by throw- precisely the same, and in nearly the same proing new and important light upon its manufac- portions as those of wheat and other leading ture. It is now extensively manufactured in various parts of Europe, and several establishments have been erected in this coun ry for the killing apartment, and all the blood conveyed purpose, but one of which, we believe, is now ! n successful operation. This is the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," situated about three miles from the city of New York, where an extensive and profitable business is carried on. Proud ette is composed chiefly of the contents

emains one of the greatest nuisances of a city. Gadou is the name of a manure extensively

ntroduced in France the liquid portions were

ope and America. Raw bones, or those from which the gelatine as not been extracted-either in cooking or by e glue makers—are best formanure. But even alcined bones, the refuse of animal charcoal, prepared for the sugar refiners, makes valuable then of the utmost importance that every mate nanure, and the charred bones, after having been used in the sugar houses, when mixed with the scum and other impurities arising in the process of sugar refining, is still more valuable as a fer-

Bones have been shipped from New Orleans, and other American ports, to England, for the purpose of being manufactured into bone manure. worked some harm to party organizations, but | But since their value has become known upon none to the country. But when it became a the worn out lands of the Atlantic States, they distinct party and a secret one, a power to be are now shipped there and manufactured in large antities and find a ready sale.

Guano.-The discovery of guano has produced wonderful revolution in the agriculture of America as well as of Europe. For many years, ands in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, hardly paid the cost of cultivation, so much reduced had they become by an injudicious and wasteful course of cultivation; but these same lands now, by the applicaion of guano, are made to vield two, three, and even four times as much, with the same labor, as they did without the guano. Those who have not had occasion to look into the subject will h ipped to this country and to Europe, from th

Guano is the concentrated excrement of fish eating birds. It is found in various parts of the world-upon desert headlands, and on the low islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, where the birds have had undisputed possession for endless ages of time. The island of Ichabo or the coast of Africa furnished the first quano that was introduced into the United States, but the argest portion from this islan I was taken to Engand. The supply from this source is now en irely exhausted. The chief supply is now deived from the Chincha Islands. These islands three in number, are situated between latitudes 13° and 14°, and about 12 miles from the coast of Peru, in the bay of Pisco. The guano from the coast of Peru is the best that has been discovered, from the fact that it never rais there and all the essential portions of these vast de posits remain unwashed and pure for ages, unli the accumulation upon the largest of these islands eep. This island is about 11-2 in length an rom 1-2 to \$ of a mile in width. The other two slands lie South of this, and are within half a mile of each other. Off the North coast of Pea are the Lobos Islands, two in number, which also afford a considerable supply of guano. These deposits are dry and solid, and require to be broken up with picks. It is then wheeled to the edge of the island and conveyed to the ship's

HOMEPATHY .- La Moniteur, the official organ f the French Government, announces that Dr. Mabbit, a homospathist, has been created Knight inguished success in treatment of cholera in Borleaux. Dr. M. has collected the results of the two ystems of treatment of cholera in different places

ving a per centage of 49 deaths out of Treated Homopathically, than undergo the suffering to which they are oomed. giving 71 as the per centage of deaths. ne death of Judge Larue, of New Otleans reached us by mail on Sunday in the N. O. papers of the 18th, and by telegraph only one day

after. We expect to see the time, if nothing happens, when the telegraph will beat the mails 'all holler."—Nashville Banner. untry this is a startling fact. We are indebted to the Associated Press fo similar dispatch. Also for a few lires by telegraph concerning the gale at Chicago, the full rticulars of which received by mail, we had

254,788

published the day previous. The Daily Washington Organ, after sinkng \$20,000, has been discontinued. It was the national exponent of the Know Nothing party. The Daily Dispatch, in New York, which attempted to be the Metropolitan organ of the same party, is discontinued also.

IP Joseph N. Eve a member of the last Legisature from Owsley county, died a few days since. George C. McWhorter, editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, died on the 19th inst.

FHurley's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy for Scrofula, or any form of skin disease arising sively used throughout the country, and every-where regarded as a safe and valuable medicine.

on the farms and carefully husbanded and returned to the soil, a variety of artificial manures are made use of. Some of the establishments are very extensive, and in which a large amount

of the city vaults, or night soil. This is dried in pans and mixed up with various substances, such as charred earth, charcoal, gound peat and and plaster and reduced to a highly concentrated, dry, inodorous manure, which otherwise used in Flemish husbandry, in a liquid form, and is applied before and after planting, or upon

grass lands, with better effect than even poudrette. This kind of manure is highly valuable on account of the large proportion of nitrogen it When the manufacture of poudrette was first

allowed to go to waste. A manufactory has since been established at Montfaucon, near Paris, where the urine is secured and converted into sulphate of ammonia, and, calculating its value according to the amount of nitrogen it contains t is found to be worth, to agriculture, nearly three times the value of the poudrette. At this establishment six hundred cubic yards of night soil is received daily.

Superphosphale of Lime .- Bones have long been used in England, and other portions of Europe, as a fertilizer. For this purpose, not only the bones from the butchers, dead animals from the city and farm, but the battle fields have been gleaned, for the bones of the men that have been slain. These are ground to different degrees of fineness, and sometimes added to the soil in the form of phosphate of lime. More recently sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) has been applied to the sone meal, and the compound is then called superphospate of lime. This is now manufactured, and sold in large quantities, both in Eu-

posits on the coasts of Africa and Peru.

hold through a canvas chute or funnel. In a private letter, received by the Bosto Traveler, from these islands, dated 19th of Feb 1855, it is stated that there were then loading a these islands (the Chincha's) one hundred an saxty vessels, varying in size from 300 to 2,20' tons burden, everaging probably 800 tons. The average time for loading one of these vessels is about forty days. The exportation of guano from these islands is estimated at 1,000 tons a day and at this rate the entire supply would be ex-

hausted in ten years. The loading and trimming of the ships with this material is one of the most unhealthy and exhausting labors that man is required to perform. The work is done by convicts from Peru and by Chinamen who have been stolen or decoy ed from their homes for the purpose, and ar omed to become a sacrifice to this labor in a ew years. From the large amount of dust and nonia given off in handling guano, it is impos sible for these men to remain below the deck of the ship more than ten minutes at a time. Many of these pour wretches commit suicide rather

The quantity of guano imported into th United States may now be set down at about 200,000 tons annually, this at \$55 a ton (which ountry \$ 1,000,000 for imported manure-mor han equal to half the average amount of all the grain we export. For a comparatively new

If by following an improper system of cultira'ion, for so short a period in the few Atla ti States such an amount is required for the purchase of foreign manures, what will be the ondition of the whole country when brought and Vice President. inder cultivation fifty years hence, if the same approvident system of cultivation is continued, after these deposits are exhausted? These are every farmer in the land.

Artificial Guano is now manufactured to the United States, from fish. On Rhode Island, Long Island and in some parts of New Jersey, the manufacture of manure is extensive ly carried on. Menhaden, or bony fi h, which rates of postage. are taken in seins, frequently a million at a haul, is the kind usually employed, after having obtained the oil from them, by a steaming process.

ome of the various forms of artificial manura be present.

The long settlement of the European coun- of impressing upon the minds of our Western to the members of the United States Senate, and tries and the exhausting system of cultivation farmers the importance of saving materials that to the point of seniority. The National Intelliformerly practiced by the farmers, have rendered are now allowed to go entirely to waste, materials gencer states that Mr. Crittenden, of this State

employed in the manufacture of these manures | thrown away, the bones and muscles of the 1843. He is now in his third term. The Hon. there but upon the recurrence of this, another heads and feet, after having been submitted to Lewis Cass commenced with the 4th March, of capital is some times employed. The manues the steaming process, for extracting the lard or 1845, and resigned in 1848, when nominated for tage in the manufacture of manare. Blood is one of the most concentrated fer-

tilizing materials within our reach. Blood and flesh in their chemical constituents are almost products of the farm. To secure the blood at the pork houses a tank may easily be sunk under the platform of each

into them, and afterwards hauled into the coun try and manufactured into manure. A company has recently been incorporated in England for the manufacture of what is called The Patent Nitro Phosphate or Blood Manure. For market garden purposes nothing can be more valuable than blood, if incorporated with the proper materials. The intestines and other fleshy parts of the waste of the pork houses will

require a longer period to be fully decomposed To render these substances available as manure they should be incorporated fully, in proper proportions with neat*, scrapings of partly decaved leaves and surface soil from the woods. turf from the road sides and fence corners, and the like. If the turf was partially chared it would be better. These materials should be stacked up in masses, or deposited in pits, sheltered from the rain, in the proportion of one load of blood, intestines, &c., to five or six of peat or scrapings and be thoroughly mixed and allowed to lay until composition has fully taken

place before it is applied to the land. The bones of the heads, after having been steamed are easily pulverised-these and the remaining flesh may be treated in a similar manner as the blood, &c. The bones of the feet and egs are harder and are worth grinding and applying to the land in the form of phosphate of ime, or they may be mixed with earthy matter until the flesh is fully decomposed and then applied to the land whole. These bony parts afford the best manure for vinevards that can be applied to them. A vineyard properly trenched, with a good dressing of these bones deposited near the bottom of the trenched soil would be twice as long, and be double as productive as one

The hair and scrapings of hogs is also a concentrated and most valuable manure that will last many years, and when not manufac ured for other purposes should never be allowed to go

Although much of our land is comparatively new, yet there is much that is greatly exhausted, and without a reform in the me hod in treating it, all will ultimably become worn out. It is rial that can be obtained in the form of manure should be carefully husbanded and applied to

THE HOG KILLING THIS SEASON-THE MAR

KET .- The hog slaughtering and packing this season commenced rather earlier than last and The market, as we anticipated, has not only as sumed a firmer tone, but prices have advanced, with sales Saturday evening of hogs at \$5 75a 5 85 and \$6 net, for heavy hogs. We also hear of a sale of 1.000 barrels of mess pork at \$15 50 per bbl. The advance is predicated upon the deficiency of hogs, the high price of corn, and better feeling in the Cincinnati market.

The actual number of hogs slaughtered this season, up to last evening, the number killed yesterday, and the hogs left over in pen, as ob tained from the various packers, is subjoined:

PACKERS. KILLED. KILLED. 12.375 Hull. Hunt & Co tn,Ricketts &Co Huffm'n H'mltn & Co 869 N Albany (estimated) ---13,730 7,890 73,868

By this, it will be seen that the slaughter and ceipts this season, as compared with last, show a deficiency up to this period of 26,716 hogs at this point. This fact has no doubt had a marked influence upon the market. Prices last year at the matter. this time for hogs were from 41 to 5c, with corn selling at 75c per bushel. At Cincinnati, as we learn from the Gazette of

Saturday, the market was firm, with sales of 2,500 hogs at \$5 85a6 00. Provisions had improved, t were relatively lower than hogs, aith sales of lard in barrels at 10 tc. Mess pork is dull at 815 00. St. Louis papers of Friday quote sales of hogs at 5a5tc. At Quincy and at Hannibal iprices

were at 5c; but at Palmyra hogs were selling at 4+c. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard says tha Quigley & Co., of that place, had purchase 10,066 hogs chiefly at \$5 net. Other parties had purchased 9,900 hogs in the same district, mak-

ing about 20,000 hogs to be packed there this season. The highest price paid was \$5 net. A STATE WITHOUT TAXES .- The State of Texas finances. She is the envy of the country. He Comptroller, in a recent report, presents the fol-State is out of debt, with a surplus of over \$1,000, 000 in the Treasury, a permanent five-per-cen school fund of \$10,000,000, an unappropriated public domain, estimated at one hundred millions of acres, which, if judiciously used, would subserve all the purposes of internal improvements required

The aggregate amount of taxable property i \$22,500,000, over the previous year. The present financial condition of the State is highly satisfactory, and calculated to insaire confince in its ability to carry out the grant schemes of internal improvement to which the aid of the that road, a turkey for Thanksgiving Day. In State is pledged, and which will enhance the value Boston, more than five hundred destitute famis

by the State, and a tax lighter than is imposed on

any other people, an I which is adequate to all the

VOTE OF NORTH CIRCLINA .- Gov. Bragg, o North Carolina, announces that returns of the late election for Presidential electors in that is about the price charged) will take out of our State have been received from all the counties except New Hanover. The vote stands: Buchanan 46,764; Fillmore 36,309. The vote of the State shows a falling off of 17,394. Gilmer received 8,075 more votes than Fillmore, and Bragg 9,319 more than Buchanan. The Governor notifies the Democratic electors to assemble in Raleigh on the 3d of December next, to form an electoral college and to vote for a President

arger by many thousands this year than the last, ewing to the augmented facilities brough; into requisition, and the im nense transportation of free matter. The expenses must continue to onsiderable extent in England, France and also swell annually, until the Department is relieved from the burthen of service for the whole governmental establishment, and the increasing abuse of the franking privilege, even under the present

Handbills are being circulated in Carroll county, Ky., giving notice of a public meeting at tucky river, at Frankfort, is progressing finely Carrollton, on Saturday, Dec. 6, for the purpose under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor. It of forming an agricultural society. All are invi- promises to be a very substantial and lasting We have at considerable length alluded to ted to attend. Several speakers are expected to structure—something in advance of the present

Artificial Manures-The Refuse now used, and to the immense quantity of gu- THE OLDEST U. S. SENATOR. -The death of ano imported into this country for the purpose Mr. Clayton has very naturally directed attention sustain the large and increasing population. ano equal in its fertilizing qualities to that ob- He resigned his seat, however, on several occawhich will be closed on the 3d March, 1857 .further back than the 3d March 1845.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT .- The City Couneil at its last session adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Monsarrat, raising a committee consistto a seuse of the importance to the welfare and prosperity of our city, in opening up the resources of Kentucky in this particular, and we sin-

That efficient officer, Robt. Seay, returnd on Friday from Indiana, where he had been ter some runaway slaves. He caught up with ging of five at Bedford, Ind., and after a deseave the town with his prisoners and walk that none should be too proud to appreciate. through the night fifteen miles along the line of the railroad. The negroes had free passes, had ought tickets over the New Albany road in this city, and had written directions as to their line of travel in Indiana. They belonged in this city and Frankfort.

INTERESTING STATISTICES.—For the following glorious memory-delightful old Horace-praised toation of each item of taxation in the city of the pleasures of winter in one of his most elegant uisville and Jefferson county, we are indebted odes. Nor did he forget animal comforts, for he our excellent Sheriff W.S. D. MEGOWAN, Esq enjoins-276,796 acres of land, value, 8,240 town lots, value,

,339 slaves, value, ,331 horses and mares, value, 968 mules, value, 968 mules, value, 20 jennies, value, 8,536 cattle, value, 1,005 stores, value, alue under the equalization law, Total value as above,

Total vatte as above,

Number of hogs over six months old,
White males over 21 years, are reported a
Slaves under 16 years old, at
Studs, Jacks and Bulls (and rates per
season at \$90)
Children between 6 and 18 years old, at Valuation 1856 is \$47,031,150

\$ 2,477,632 A Remedy without an Equal.

There has never been a medicine introduced which has gained the wide spread popularity Hog Killing. and approbation of all classes of the community Now Beargrass runs crimson with the blood of as Hurley's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is slaughtered porkers. Now through night and day is known in every section of the Union, not only as the air charged with the dying squeals of over the best preparation of Sarsaparilla manufac- grown pigs that once rooted largely in the mud of tured, but likewise the most reliable curative | the interior counties. Now strikes the lusty mickey agent for Scrolula, Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseased Liver, Bronchitis or any form of cutaneous eruption dependent on an impure con-

of Egypt. She is 216 feet long, 37 wide, and 21 and spare-ribs abound—pigs' feet are fresh. A great set deep, with long sharp ends, slightly con- many people make money, and a great many lose ave waterlines, and a semicircular stern. She will be ready for launching in December. She Moses and the prophets Christians and Gentiles eat will be ship-rigged. She is intended as a yac'nt swine, and hogs play a leading part in the comfor the Viceroy of Egypt, who had her built in merce of our nation. the United States, upon the presumption that he would obtain a better model for speed than could | ville, in solemn conclave the other night, resolved e produced in either England or France. WRECK OF THE LYONNAIS .- The steamship

Marion returned to New York yeste day and ports an unsuccessful search after the wreck of he Lyonnais, and the boats and crew containing er passengers and crew. Unless they have en picked up by vessels outward bound, all ope of their rescue must be given up, and the oss of over one hundred souls added to the massive casualties of the year. The Marion experienced stormy weather during the whole time

A public meeting held in Little Rock, Arkansas, recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law prohibiting all free negroes rom coming to or settling in that State.

The St. Louis Republican says that a con agious disease has been prevailing to a limited extent in one of the lower wards of that city, and calls the attention of the city authorities to ACCIDENT .- An employee in J. Milt. Moore's

great steam bakery, corner of Main and Twelfth streets, of the name of Schneider, had his right

If Milk sicknes is prevailing to a considerable extent in the vicinity of New Harmony,

The congregation of the Cumberland Presbytean Church was almost startled out of its proriety last evening by a very unusual incident nat occurred just before the close of the services Rev. Mr. Newman the pastor of the church, havg preached a very effective discourse, descened from the pulpit and walking out into the midst of the congregation, selected a young lady who had consented to become his help-meet The couple then proceeded to the pulpit where they were immediately joined in the holy bonds

wedlock. This was a very unusual occurrence; but one hat we trust will prove salutary to the congregation and the pastor.

hicago has provided for the purchase and devery of 3,000 cords of wood at cost, for the use of the poor the ensuing winter. The different lines of railroads second this

philanthropic object, by bringing the wood in-

to the city free. THANKSCIVING GIFTS .- The Directors of the Baying. Beston and Worcester Railroad presented to each of the large number of employees upon lies were furnished with a Thanksgiving dinner

from the donations of the wealthy A NEW PAPER -We understand that arra ents are being made by responsible parties for the establishment in this city of a new daily paper to advocate the doctrines of Know Nothingsm. or rather of Unionism, as that is the new shape the party is taking. The Journal is considered too heavy and dull. A little light artil-

lery is wanted. The Electors for the State of Kentucky neet in Frankfort on Wednesday to cast their totes for President and Vice President. This is the first time since the reorganization of parties that Kentucky has cast her vote for the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. The electors also choose at their meeting a messenger bear the vote to Washington-an office of no ittle honor and some profit. We understand that there are a large number of ap licants for the post, a large number of whom will most cer- sums from market men. Some days ago he went tainly be d sappointed, although they all have

The new railroad bridge across the Kenrickety and breakneck affair.

Town Trifles.

The cycle of the year is well nigh run. We have and to-day begin the twelfth and last. It scarcely it necessary to employ every possible means to which may be obtained, for the present, in great is now the "Fa her" of that distinguished body, brief period since, hailed the incoming year, should restore the fertility of those lands, In order to abundance, capable of affording an artificial guold Time, and in the short circuit he has shorn earth Besides the manures that are usually made up tained from the coast of Peru. We allude to sions, so that he has served altogether in the of its flowers, man of many hopes, nature of much Senate but eighteen years. The Hon. James A. that is lovely. But be has given, while despoiling Refuse of Pork Houses .- The blood, intestines | Pearce, of Maryland, is next in the order of sen. us of all these, increased wisdom, enlarged expeand all the internal organs that are usually liority, his service dating from the 3d March, rience, and much that is blessed. Who, pray, is December

does not feel persuaded that for the ills he has sufgenerally manufactured are Proudratte, Gadou oil. All these may be used to the best advanthe Presidency. He is in his second term, ple attonement in the constant beneficence, which even the most unworthy of us have enjoyed from None of the other Senators now in service date the lavish hand. But we sermonize, when we sense of that word, but in detailing some facts concerning the gloomy and somber month which is inaugurated this morning. We all remember those pic ures in the old almanacs—the rude e fforts of ing of two members from the Board of Common rude tools in the hands of rude workmen-where Council and one from the Board of Aldermen, the month was symbolized as a decrepit, half-clad to report what measures are necessary to be ta- and shivering old grey-beard, trembling on the ken in order to open up a railroad communica. brink of eternity, with icy hair, and surrounded by tion with the coal and iron regions of our State, vapours and clouds and threatening storms. The so as to secure a full and ample supply of these conception of the print was not so bad, though articles all seasons of the year. It is surprising the execution, owing to the imperfection of the that our community has not long since awakened gravers art, was bad enough. December is an establishment of the community and the state of the community and the community and the community are community as a season of the year. pecially sullen and misanthropic month. It is the oright, glittering, crisp snow, we have horrible dictu, fogs and mud and slush and slop, and all cere y hope that the gentlemen selected by the that miserable sort of weather that begets blue Council will be earnest in their efforts to bring devils, and prompts to the commission of suicide .the subject before the people of our city at an Killing one's self is, in fact, a fashionable pastime with the Londoners, during the reign of the present month. But mixed with all this gloom, which we so much dread, there are stores of

Wintry Joys at the command of all who pessess the capacity of heart and mind to indulge in the social and intelerate fight captured two of them. Such was lectual recreations to apropos to the long evenings. the wrath of the Abolitionists that he had to It was Cowper who sang thus of homely comforts,

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast, Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round, And while the bubbling and loud hissing ura

Throws up a steamy column, and the cups, Which cheer but not inebriate, wait on each, So let us we come peaceful evening in " But long before the religiously infatuated poet of Olney sang a single distich, the Sabian bard, of ever

"D'ssolve frigus, ligna super foce Large reponents; atque benigaius Deprome quadrimum Sabina."

Winter is indeed the most social and intellectual in 84,035 its influences of all the seasons. The cheerful fire glowing upon the hearth-stone is the focal center from which r diates the cheering influences of reunited hearts. While the shrill wind whistles around the homestead, and the loud storm wails without, a feeling of security steals into the hearts of the inmates. The arms of love encircle the little ones, who are as well springs of joy in the house. The murmurings of discontents, the mutterings of envy and the whisperings of ambition are silenced beneath the soothing influences of love, which in its angelic mission subdues all earthly longings and imbues the soul with heavenly aspirations. Delightful to contemplate is the unbroken family circle. seated about its own fireside, happy in the world of

ove at home. But we would be unjust to the month

did we not notice its chief characteristic in this by and by the swift and sharp cleaver descends, and There is now building at East Boston an lard. Then there are thor there is salting and packing and rendering into funds. So the world goes on, and in despite of

> "Jackson Council," of the city of Louisananimously that Mr. Buchanan "was not elect ed by a majority of the legal voters of the Republic." How bad'y Mr. Buchanan will feel when he hears this!

The astonishing gain of the Democratic party in Fleming county, is mostly attributable to the effo of Col. Thomas B. Stevenson, who canvassed

The large gain in the Ninth District, which vas thoroughly canvassed by Col. Steversonthe heaviest gain in the entire State-shows the effect produced by his speeches. We doubt if here was in all Kentucky a single speaker whose efforts were as telling and effective as those of Col. Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- The Atlantic

ub-Marine Telegraph enterprise had been fully

laced before the English public, and the Gov.

ament promptly guaranteed 4 per cent divi nd on the English allotment of £250,000 of he capital stock. The Live pool European mes states that arrangements are already conluded for the purchase of 2,000 milestelegraph ropes, to be supplied at the rate of 100 miles a We unintentionally insulted the editor f the Henderson Reporter, the other day, by

ctive exercise of all its functions as an advocate of sound Democratic doctrine. The Patriot, a K. N. paper published in the same place, is Accept the amende honorable, Mr. Dodd. T? Several runaway slaves have been arrested ver in Indiana within a few days, including a kely woman, who had been passing herself off

on the Republicans as a genuine buck nigger.-She was dressed and looked the man to the life. We clip the following from the Lexington tatesman of Saturday. Of course it is perfecty natural for the Journa' to have such corresndents and it is also quite natural for men

as the medium through which to give their views "M," the Lexington correspondille Journal, is, we believe, the rille Journal, is, we believe, the same man who is suspected of being a regular correspondent of sev-eral abolition sheets of the North. Were he a resident of a Northern State, he would do

ictured with Abolitionism to seek the Journal

Thompson, of New York, reports the supply of land warrants in excess of the dem and reduces the rates 2 cents per acre. The following are the latest quotations, viz: Per acre | Selling.\$1 10 | 40 acres 93 | 80 acres

ohn G. James, Esq., was on Thursday last, mes A. Grinstead, Esq., Cashier. Directors Gen. Leslie Combs and Messrs. Leo Tarlton and Hiram Shaw, of Lexington, and Maj. James H. McCampbell, of Jessamine

IF The "Lillmore Boys" of Lexington, have presented Roger W. Hanson, Esq., with a plendid silver goblet and waiter, in consideraon of his services as Presidential Elector.

California.

The intelligence concerning the election in California has a decided Democratic aspect. Tran Elective Judiciary was ordered in Conecticut at the recent election. Term eight years, and no service after 70.

Officer Bligh arrested yesterday a man ho has been sporting about the city as a California speculator. He borrowed several small with a woman and took boarding at the Gathright House; but afterwards was unable to pay is bill. He however offered a note signed by some one in Charlestown, Ind., for \$50, which was supposed to be sourious, and he was accord-

The Jullien Minstrels were mobbed the night of their concert in Bowling Green.

WEEKLY COURIER

Important Notice. We have no traveling or other agents for the Courier, for whom we are responsible. Persons

therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION!

Weekly Courier, Single Copy,
De. Two Copies, one year,
Do. Four (opies
De. Ten Copies
De. Twenty-two NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

ablydiscontinued at the expirat of the time paid for. The very low price of the paper Chapels us to make this rule imperative.
Congressors Solicifed.—We are always glad to
er from our friends, and will be thankful for occasional
setters from all parts of the State and the great Missispl Valley, containing important news, local gossip, &

e to which it is to be sent. P Subscribers can remit uspostage stamps when con-tient. By sending hem, they will have no difficulty in kingchange for the fractional parts of a dollar.

Pesons ordering their papers changed, are reque

e the Postoffice where it is received as well as the

SATURDAY. - - - DECEMBER 6.

The Present Session of Congress. The two or three hundred well dressed, well fed and well paid gentlemen who congregate every winter at Washington and make our laws and dispose of our money made a good beginming Monday. They assembled in the grand capital and spent a whole day cracking jokes and enjoying themselves promiscuously. Every body appeared to be in a good humor; the North and South indulged in sallies of wit and repartee that last session would have brought about hard words and perhaps blows. We regard this as very auspicious. The excitement of the political canvass and the result of the Presidentia election appears to have cooled the tempers of the refractory and trascible members. They are all meek and mild, and coo and make love to one another, in the most delightful manner. The country is to be congratulated upon this wholesome improvement, and we do not care if the telegraph does not bring us during the session any intelligence, other than such as we have received of the first day's proceedings. It is better for our M. C.'s personally, and the welfare of the people they serve, that they should laugh, than indulge in sullenness. Be merry then honorable gentlemen. The nation smiles with you. Banish bowie knives and pistols and clubs reserve your character and that of the republic by abstaining from the violence of speech and action, which has been so disgraceful in pas

It is true that some persons apprehend, and may be, desire the re-enactment of the scenes which so disturbed the harmony of the last ses sion, and marred our character abroad. They indulge in visions of more broken canes and mor Irish waiters perforated. But we trust that al such will be disappointed, and that the conserva tive tone of the nation will have its influence upon the representatives. The principles of decorun and courtesy-or rather the consequences their violation-taught last winter in two o three lessons, have not been forgotten, and wil have something to do with the formation and utterance of sectional sentiments. Already, in the conversation of the members politically opposed, there is a disposition to yield point when rightly taken. Explosive subjects will be taken up and handled carefully. They have been pronounced dangerous-both to head and heart-breaking the former and calling u the blackest malignity from the latter.

Of course, slavery will be brought out upor the floor, and be made to clank its chains again Bleeding Kansas will be turned over upon the table once more, and a hitherto undiscovere wound shown, and another course of treatmen prescribed before mortification takes place-if has not already. However, be this as it may Conservatism will be the word and the ism; and contrasted with the other isms-fanaticism, sec tionalism, and the entire spabn of isms, it, like Aaron's rod, will swall w the whole of then the contest which has just raised Mr. Buchan to the Presidency, has not been preached in vain It will tinge with soberness both wings of the mad ultraists of the day. It is the politica gospel of the country.

Interesting to office Holders. We have the authority of a (said to be) we informed correspondent of the New York Herald that Mr. Buchanan has made up his mind, and tells his friends so, that no Democrat now it office will be removed. Are not all the office filled by Democrats, and did they not work har te elect him? Did they not all contribute liber ally towards the electioneering fund? Bu when the commissions now held are about expire, the "outs" can present their papers for consideration. This will give rival candidate time sufficient to demo'ish each other, and give fair charce for a "compromise" by re-appoint ing the present incumbents. A few evening ago, while this correspondent was sitting in the side room at the hotel he is staying at, he over heard the town politicians who were sitting around the stove, tell an adventure a dis tinguished Lancasterian and friend of Mr. Buchanan's had with him on the subject of office hunting, which I do not think will do Mr. Buchanan any harm to tell to the readers of the Herald, and may do the readers, particularly those who intend to apply for a "berth," some good. Mr. Buchanan's friend, who is said to be somewhat aristocratic and important, and perhaps wished to "draw" the President elec nt," said:-"Well, Mr. Buchanan, now that the election is over and you are elected, you will be run down with candidates for office. Old Buck raised himself up, a la Jackson, and said:-"Mr. R--, I'll be -- if I will,"

SMUGGLING MILK IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES. It is said that Mr. Secretary Guthrie, in framing his reciprocity tariff with Canada, made the 'duty' on milk so high, that the farmers on the roya borders, instead of milking their cows at home and sending the milk in cans into the States, find it more economical to drive their cows over, milk them on the American side, and then drive them back again. They commute for the toll over the bridges for a very moderate consideration

HEAVY VERDICT .- A verdict of \$2500 has been obtained, in the Court of Stark county, Ohio, by E. Reynolds, against W. H. Greer, for slander The slanderous words consisted in reporting contrary to the facts, that the plaintiff, who is ant in Waynesburg in that county, had failed and made an assignment-a report calculated to injure his business standing.

TThe Patent Office at Washington has re cently received some elegant specimens of Maiaga grapes, from California. They are large, full and luscious; the fruits of the vine intro duced into that country a hundred and fifty years ago. It is the opinion of those employed a the agricultural department of that office, that our country at large can be supplied with those grapes from California, at a cheaper rate, than those from Malaga or elsewhere out of the United States can now be furnished.

Isaac Cole has recovered a verdict of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in a suit against the city of New York for leaving a hole in pier No. 32, N. R., into which he fell and broke his leg.

Another elopement has taken place Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Marcy, the keeper of a boarding house in New York, and one of her boarders, named McKelvey, went off together. She is the wife of a respectable blind man, and the mother of three children. She is 25 years of age, and the young man 20. They were last

A DESERTER .- Thos. Lee, a deserter from the U. S. Army, was caught on the steamer Hickman by officers Bligh and Powell, and taken by the latter to Newport yesterday, on the Superior.

IFMr. John Hamilton, of Rockbridge county Va., has recently, it is said, refused \$70,000 for some lots in Chicago, Ill., for which a few years ago he gave \$5,000.

It is said the Hon. Geo. G. Dunn, mem ber of Cougress from Indiana, will be unable to reach Washington this winter, on account of ill

The Ewtaw Whig states that Dandridge wing, several days ago, eight turkeys with one ball-of which number he killed seven.

Snow fell in Par's for the first time this

11

rapidly.

Vote of Kentucky OFFICIAL MAJORITY FOR BUCHANAN 6.118!!!

ENPARDONABLE NEGLIGENCE Nine Counties Disfranchised

We received last night the following special espatch, from a friend at Frankfort: [Telegraphed Especial y to the Courier.] FRANKFORT, Dec. 1

W. N. HALDEMAN:-The vote of Grant, Letcher and Bracken counties have not been received at all at the office of the Sec retary of State

The official vote for the two highest candidates or elector stood as follows: Stevenson (Dem.)..... Hanson (K. N.)...

Buck and Breck's maj . . 6,118 The votes of Crittenden, Union, Rockcastle, Har an. Marion and Rowan counties were thrown out v the Roard of Canvassers, on account of informal y in their returns. Thus are the voters of nin-

nties disfranchised, by negligence. The official majority for Buchanan and Breckin idge, as declared, is 6,118.

The announcement of the result as above will strike our readers with surprise. It is unpar lonable and criminal that the votes of nine counies should thus be disfranchised through the egligence of officials; and, although at this time, general result of the State is not affected by it, yet, if the vote had been a close one, a very unfortunate and unpleasant state of feeling would have been a necessary consequence. The vote

of the nine counties	disfranchised at	re reported
thas: Crittenden Union Rockcastte Marion Harlan Rowan	644 925 184 1154	Fillmore. 506 653 417 418 331 106
Letcher Grant Bracken		126 maj.
Committee was not at	3552	2557
Buchanan's msj To which add Buchan- an's official msj	2557 995	

7113 -thus showing Buchanan's actual majority Kentucky to be nearly one thousand votes cater than the "official" count makes it.

It may be all right, but it certainly looks a little spicious that the Know Nothing officials a Frankfort only discovered discrepancies i counties giving in the aggregate a large Demo

Vote in Georgia.	
The aggregate official vote of all the cand	lidates
as follows:	
The Democratic electors received	.565,9
Which, divided by ten, leaves a maj. of	141,53
Mississinni.	

We have returns from all the counties in th State but three, which show the following ag-

p	gregate:			
P		856.	1855.	
	Ruchenen I	Fillmore. McRae	Foun	taine
111				
	57 counties, 35,393	24,213 34,344	27,	246
n.	Buchanan's majority		11.	180
_	24044444		65.43	
ne -	ALABAMA-OI	FICIAL RET	URNS.	
be		ill.	Buch.	Fill.
		475 Marengo		866
nt		857 Morgan		222
:.		443 Madison		401
it	B bb 589	479 Monroe		469
v .		219 Marion	700	198
у,	Blount 770	87 Marshall		88
bi		792 Montgomery.		1158
		967 Mobile		1771
C-	Cherokee 1587	455 Macon	- 1039 - 808	824
		222 Perry 802 Pike		1178
re-	Choctaw 648	404 Pickens		669
n.		408 Russell		855
	Covington 304	288 Randoiph		683
rh	Coffee 708	301 Shelby	787	468
	Dale 945	419 St. Clair	818	23
n		676 Sumter	703	532
n.	DeKalb 900	130 Tuscaloosa		973
11.	Franklin 1056	711 Talladega		
ne	Fayette, 789	440 Tallapoosa		896
	Greene 694	784 Walker	•449	146
al	Henry 966	471 Wilcox	813	153
		Washington,	134	100
		196	46.639	28,552
	Jefferson 697 Lawrence 699	631	28.552	20,000
	Lauderdale 1141	555		
. 33	Limestone 790	281 Buch's may	18,087	
ell	Lowndes 699	703	970	

Report of the Supervising In spectors. Through the politeness of Capt. John Shal

oss, we have been placed in possession of th receedings of the recent annual meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, held at Bos on. In consequence of indisposition, Capt. S he President of the Board, was unable to be tendance; but we notice that, though absert letters, reports and recommendations were stened to with marked attention, and his cour sel had great weight.

The report is a brief and business-like review of the operations of the Board during the past year; and the tabular statement presents at lance the number and character of all the acdents that occurred during the previous twelv

The following is a brief abstract	Louis-	Tota
No. of steamers to which certificates	*1110.	
of inspection have been granted	62	83
Amount of townage of steamers in-		
spected	23,405	325,26
No. of boilers found defective on in-		
spection or examination	0	
No. of boilers that have given way		
under hydrostatic pressure	0	
No. of boilers condemned from fur-		
No. of steam pipes found defective	0	
by hydrostatic test	0	
No. of investigations by the Local		
Boards for violations of the law	0	
To of cases reported by the Local		
Boards for violations of the law	0	
No. of appeals taken from the deci-		
sion of the Local Boards	0	
No of phots that have received		
original license since last Annual		
Report	17	3
To. of pilots that have received re-	34055	
newal of license	166	. 15
No. of pilots that have been retused		
license	3	
No. of pilots whose license have been		
suspended or revoked		
have received original license	43	4
No, of engineers and assistants that		
have received renewal of license	183	18
No. of engineers and assistants		-
whose licenses have been suspend-		
ed or re voked	0	
No. of explosions or accidental es-		
cape of steam, by which life has		
been lost	0	
No. of passengers lost by explosion		
or accidental escape of s eam	0	
No. of accidents by fire		
No. of lives lost by fire	5	1
No. of passengers ost by fi e	1	
No. of accidents by collision No. of lives lost by collision	10	
Ng, of passengers lost by colision	0	
No. of accidents by snags	1	
No. of lives lost by snags	0	
No. of pussengers lost by snags	0	
No of accidents to inspected steam-		

of property lost by explo In the above table the report from the Fourt New Orleans) District is omitted, the Inspector

Mr. Muir, having been lost on board the steam ship Nautilus. We see by referring to the files of the Courier that there were four explosions in that district during the year, killing not mo than twelve persons.

The report, in connection with those of form ears, demonstrates conclusively that since the

present stringent system of supervision went in operation there has been a great saving man life among passengers on steamer Fewer accidents have occurred from explos and enagging, and the danger that was once at tached to steamboat traveling in the South an West has been measurab'y done away with Losses of life and property by fire cannot be pre vented, but the regulations for equipping each oat with the proper apparatus, are such that they have a beneficient tendency in extinguish ing conflagrations. We wish all success to this visely conceived and well administered depart ent of the general government.

GEN. CASS AND THE CABINET,-The New York ribune contains the following:

We learn on good authority that Mr. Buchanan h ed to Gen. Cass the position of Secretary con and that the offer was accepted on Tuesda state, and that the offer was accepted on rueson, ast. The statement comesto us in such a form that we cannot withhold it from the public; but at the ame time we can hardly believe Mr. Buchanan would make so injudicious an appointment.

The Chattanooga Advertiser has the fo low ng with reference to the Bank of East Tennessee ing, several days ago, eight turkeys with one ll—of which number he killed seven.

The panic as to the inselvency of this bank has in a measure subsided. The Branch in Chattanoo- gais redeeming all notes payable here, as is the gais redeeming all notes payable here, as is the case with the Branches at Knoxville and Jonesboro'. Any of our subscribers who are in arrears, having the article on hand, can please forward, and iddice yours respectfully. doblige, yours respectfully.

President's Message. ellow-Citizens of the Senate and

The Constitution requires that the President m time to time, not only red sideration of Congress such measures as he may ge nece-sary and expedient, but also that he fill give information to them of the state of the ion. To do this fully involves exposition of al tters in the actual condition of the country, d stic or foreign, which essentially concern th nestic or foreign, which essentially concern the eneral walfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not peak merely to the express personal convictions, ut as the executive minister of the government, nabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the atterests of the whole, and of every part of the Indied States. oited States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the

on, its agriculture, mines, manufacon, and commerce, it is necessary on, and commerce, it is necessary only to say the internal prosperity of the country, its con-ous and steady advancement in wealth and pop-on, and in private as well as public wellsbeing test the wisdom of our institutions, and the prominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism hich, notwithstanding occasional irregu nion or action resulting from popular free as distinguished and characterized the people

America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the presen session of Congress, the public mind has been oc cupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of ght, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the Government, is, under our system ommitted to the States and the people. We and

eal to them, by their voice proms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the igh post of Chief Magistrate. And thus it is, that, as the Schaols represent the espective States of the Union, and the members of he House of Representatives the several constituences of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the Union of the

e sole sovereign authority of the Union

is impossible to misapprehend the great princ , which, by their recent political action, the ple of the United States have sanctioned an nnounced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality ach and all of the States of the Union as State acy have affirmed the constitutional equality of the constitutional equality. ch and all of the citizens of the United States tizens, whatever their religion, whatever th oith or their residence; they have maintained the nith, or their residence; they have maintained the nith of the constitutional rights of the lifferent sections of the Union; and they have prolaimed their devoted and unalterable attachments to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects interest superior to all subjects of local or section.

atroversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all ne spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace a ss of the Republic In doing this they have, at the same time, et hatically condemned the idea of organizing in the nited States mere geographical parties; of menalling in bostile array toward each other the d

erent parts of the country, North or South, East Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculab mischief, and which the considerate sense of t people has rejected, could have had countenance no part of the country had they not been disguis by suggestions, plausible in appearance, acting up an excited state of the public mind, induced ses temporary in their character, and it is to ed transient in their influence Perfect liberty of association for political object

recountry. Our institutions, framed in the sp of confidence in the intelligence and integrity people, do not forbid citizens either individual ated together, to attack by writing, spee any other methods short of physical for onstitution and the very existence of the Unio Under the shelter of this great liberty, and preceded by the laws and usages of the governmenter assail, associations have been formed, in son of the States, of individuals who pretending to see only to prevent the spread of the institution avery into the present and future inchoate Sta of the Union, are really inflamed with desire nge the domestic institutions of existing Stat To accomplish their objects, they dedicate then ves to the odious task of depreciating the verument organization which stands in their w d of caluminating, with indiscriminate inv rhose laws they find taut, but air others of the ellow-citizens throughout the country, who do narticipate with them in their assaults upon to constitution, fiamed and adopted by our father and claiming for the privileges it has secured, an he blessings it has conferred, the steady support seek an object which they well know to be a

relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote beyond their lawful authority; that to them it foreign object: that it cannot be effected by an neaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for then and the States of which they are chizens, the only and the states of which they are chizens, the only and to its accomplishment is through burning citic and ravaged fields and slaughtered populations and that is next tarrible in foreign, convictantly and the state of all that is most terrible in foreign, complicated with divil and servile war; and that the first step in the ere is no parallel in history, and substituti s place hostile governments, driven at once evitably into mutual devastation and fratri arnage, transforming the now peaceful and fel ous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of med men like the rival monarchies of Europe an

Asia.

Well knowing that such, and such only, are the aws of moral authority, and to undermine the oric of the Union by appeals to passion and secti-al prejudice by indoctrinating its people with

I prejudice by indoctrinating its people with ri-pirocal hatred, and by educating them to stan ace to face as enemies, rather than shoulder thoulder as friends. It is by the agency of such unwarrantable inte-rence, foreign and domestic, that the minds of larry, otherwise good citizens, have been so it amed into the passionate condensation of the demed into the passionate condemnation of the stic institutions of the Southern States, as ngth to pass insensibly to almost equally pass e hostility toward their fellow-citizens of ti ostract, they do not stop to consider practice ow the objects they would attain can be acco hed, por to reflect that, even if the evil were eat as they deem it, they have no remedy

xtremes beget extremes. Violent attack fr ne North finds its inevitable consequence in rrowth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South — Finus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuiled, of the attempt of a por-tion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the Huist States. f the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of thos

reconnected between the great above of the rich inconsiderately took this fatal step, are si erely attached to the Constitution and the Unio erely would, upon deliberation, shrink with unseed the other of the constitution of t isonion and which has no other possible outlet,. They have proceeded thus far in that direction they have proceeded thus far in that direction in one quence of the successive stages of their process having consisted of a series of secondary isues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which atempted indirectly what few men were willing to directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one half of the thirty men.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of th question of negro emancipation in the Southern

acts of the people of the northern States, and is several instances of their governments, aimed to fa cilitate the escape of persons held to service in the outhern States, and to prevent their extradit when reclaimed according to law and in vexpress provisions of the Constitution. To p this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guarantied. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. he execution of any act of Congress whatever, In this way that system of harmonicus co-oper-ion between the authorities of the United State and of the several States, for the maintenance of

versy was in connection with the organization or ritorial governments, and the admission of new tes into the Union. When it was proposed to

In this connection it should not be forgotten that Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they prorty, property, and the religion which they pro "-that is to say, while it remains in a territo

on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States Northern States, who, regardless of the statute ne, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, per-

inding virtue in any sense, whether as respects he North or the South, and so, in effect, it was ated on the occasion of the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washing-

time arrived for the organization of the Terri.ories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Conrees does not possess constitutional power to pose restrictions of this character upon any esent or future State of the Union. In a and after the most deliberate consideration, the preme Court of the United States had finally ermined this point, under every form which he question could arise, whether as affecting lic or private rights-in questions of the pube domain, of religionf of navigation, and o rvitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of stitution, co-equal in don wer. Congress cannot change a law of domestic lations in Maine, no more than it can in the Stat of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the 1 gislator and the statesman. To repeal it will only be to remove inversely from the statutes without move imperfection from the statutes, withou fecting, either in the sense of permiss vhibition, the action of the States, or of the

Still, when the nominal restriction of this natur peal was made the occasion of a wide spread and It was alleged that the original enactment being

compact of perpetual and moral obligation, its peal constituted an odious breach of faith. epen constituted an odtobs breach of min.
An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, nore especially if it be constitutionally valid in the adgment of those public functionaries whose duty t is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly ding on the conscience of each good citizen of ne Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted nat the enactment in question was invested with npact? Between whom was the compact? Notinet contending powers of the government, nearate sections of the Union treating as such It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and ke any other controverted matter of legislation, ceived its final shape and was passed by comproaise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the nembers of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this auy over men's consciences, to whom did this au-hority attach? Not those of the North, who had epeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and tho had zeaously striven to establish other and ompatible regulations upon the subject. And s it thus appears, the supposed compact had no we had any as to the South, for all such compa must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law givers with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar. strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they can-not thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested rith similar responsibilities, and clothed with equa utbority. More careful investigation may prove he law to be unsound in principle. Experience any show it to be imperfect in detail and impracti-able in execution. And then both reason and right

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the de nents of the Government, legislative, execu ve, and judicial, is open to amendment by its rms, and Congress or the States may, in scretion, propose amendment to it, solemn comtes of the Union. In the present instance, a power or authority of any kind, was repealed. ion assumed that Congress had no moral right ion and quality as compromise ore, who unequivocally disregarded and co ons of the Constitution itself, and sought, by ev ions of the constitution and the sequal enjoyment of the section fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of the section fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of the section fellows. ghts and privileges guarantied alik indamental compact of our Union. This argument against the repeal of the statute

mbine not merely to justify, but to require its re

and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

pon con-titutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was al-eady obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, ould have no influence to obstruct or to promote he propagation of conflicting views of political or ocial institution. When the act organizing the 'errittries of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, he inherent effect upon that pertian of the public e inherent effect upon that portion of the public nit settlers from all the States of the Union alike ach with his convictions of public policy and tate interest, there to found in their discretion, sub-ct to such limitations as the Constitution au-ts of Congress might prescribe, new States, here there to be admitted into the Union. It was a fres umed restriction were repealed or not. he United States, if emigration be left free to act n this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave-labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the orld, they will penetrate to the exclusion of thos fthe "Northern States?" Is it the fact that the of the Northern States? Is it the fact that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as the able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States?

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condenn the ent of new laws of restriction, and condemn th

repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their parties ar views of government have no self-extending roself-sustaining power of their own, and will growhere nuless forced by act of Congress. And Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of the control of the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress.

ngress in this respect, conceived as they were in ejudice, and disseminated in passion, are utterl itute of any justification in the nature of thin destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self government.

While therefore, in general, the people of the Northern States have never, at any time, arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the Southern States, but on the contrary have disayowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the titution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States llify the existing extradition law imposed upongress the duty of passing a new one, the cou

ganization for its repeal; but that agitation speed peased by reason of the impracticability of it ject. So, when the statute restriction upon the stitutions of new States, by a geographical line. Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was

Of this last agitation, one lamentance cature was at it was carried on at the immediate expense of ice peace and happiness of the people of the Tertory of Kansas. That was made the battle field, of so much of opposing factions or interests withistielf, as of the conflicting passions of the whole copie of the United States. Revolutionary discrete of interests. ler in Kansas had its origin in projects of interven ion, deliberately arranged by certain members o hat Congress which enacted the law for the organ ther than the permanent suspension, of regula orthern border by way of Iowa, as well as on the astern by way of Missouri; and there has existed rithin it a state of insurrection against the consti-tted authorities, not without countenance from

rial condition, its inhabitants are maintaized and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty and protested in the free enjoyment of their liberty and the public service, citizened and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the function of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than graphical line, was acquiesced in rather than

nsiderate persons in each of the great sections

approved by the States of the Union. It stood the Territory has been seemingly filled with ex- Congress to a change of policy in the distribution states acts has not been greater than what occasionally acquiesced in the reenactment of the principles as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was succession mexicological to the special consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kanass, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual consequence. passes before us in single cities, to the regret of all naciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were avai able and as the circums tances required; and nothin outh of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative ompromise, and, on the part of the North, peristently violating the compact, if compact there is tently violating the compact, if compact there is as.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have inding virtue in any sense, whether as respects of inding virtue in any sense, whether as respects.

ave been prevented from entering or compe-cave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts ne, under cover of the existing political distur es, have been arrested or dispersed. And ev osed person is now enabled once more evote himself in peace to the pursuits of pros-cus industry, for the prosecution of which he ertook to participate in the settlement of the

It affords me unmisgled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas,
especially considering the means to which it was
necessary to have recourse for the attainment of
the end, namely, the employment of a part of the
military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages
of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of
domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. ars, a matter of the most earnest solicitude On this occasion of imperative necessity as been done with the best results, and my sati is been done with the best results, and my satis-ction in the attainment of such results by such eans is greatly enhanced by the consideration, at, through the wisdom and energy of the pres-t Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firm-ess, and vigilance of the military officers on duty ere, tranquilly has been restored without one rop of blood having been shed in its accomplishent by the forces of the United States. The restoration of comparative tranquility is that Territory furnishes the means of observing

alty, and appreciating at their just value, the ats which have occurred there, and the discus-s of which the government of the Territory has ature domestic institutions was inevitable; that nan prudence, no form of legislation, no wis om on the part of Congress, could have prevented

It is idle to suppose that the particular prov

ions of their organic law were the cause of agita ion. Those provisions were but the occasion, ohe pretext of an agitation, which was inherent if he nature of things. Congress legislated upon he subject in such terms as were most cons with the principle of popular sovereignty which anderlies our government. It could not have legis We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment

to the salutary operation of the organic princi ples adopted, and the chief cause of the succes sive disturbances in Kansas. The assu that, because in the organization of the Territo ies of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstain ed from imposing res raints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders obcurred in the latter Territory, mphatically contradicted by the fact that none ave occurred in the former Those disorders were not the consequence, i

Kansas, of the freedom of self-government con

eeded to that Territory by Congress, but of un ust interference on the part of persons not in habitants of the Territory. Such interference wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insur rectionary character, or of obstruction to pr esses of law, has been repelled or suppressed y all the means which the Constitution and the ws place in the hands of the Executive. In those parts of the United States, where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations havethe great-est currency, it has been assumed that it was the uty of the Executive, not only to suppress insur-ectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to rity of local elections. It needs little a to show that the President has no All government in the United States in atially upon popular election. The free tion is liable to be impaired by the intru of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are then selves the all-sufficient guardians of their own right and to suppose that they will not remedy, in season, any such incidents of civil freedom. suppose them to have caused to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass pon their legality in the Territories any more than the States. If he had such power the governchy in fact; and if he had und

monarchy in fact, and it he had a distributed as exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have een justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and f violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States. tions, are, in periods of great excitement, the casional incidents of even the freest and best poli cal institutions. But all experience demonstrate that in a country like ours, where the right of seconstitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resert to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing regal institutions afford more prompt and us means for the redress of wrong I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful versive of the great objects for which that was o sary steps to assure to its inhabitants the en cessary steps to assure to its innabitants the enjoy ment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in the Completion with the form of the documents as

this Territory will be found in the documents con cated herewith from the Departments of Stat you to the report of the Secretary of the

he Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from cu as were for the first time, more than sixty for ion dollars, and from all sources, seventy thre million dollars, and from all sources, sevenly three inition in hundred and eighteen thousand one undred and forty one dollars; which with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the otal resources of the year amount to ninety two nillion eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures woulding three million, dollars in expection of the ncluding three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid of ount of the public debt, amounted to sixty mi on one nundred and seventy two trousand four undred and one dollars; and, including the latter exercity two million nine hundred and forty eight cousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars, the ayment on this account having amounted to velve million seven hundred and seventy six thou

and three hundred and ninety dollars. On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of th On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas—making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Of this the sum of forty-five million five hundred Of this the sum of forty-five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nin within a year without embarrassing the publiservice, but being not yet due, and only redeemah ment by the government.

the expenditures of the las On examining the expenditures of the lastive years it will be seen that the average, de lucting payments on occount of public debt and ten millions paid by treaty, to Mexico, has been about forty-eight million dollars. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the Government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, un less extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continua demand for lands and augmented receipts, prob ably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty illion dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manfirst amount of reduction, as were as the man-fier of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industria nterprise and the public prosperity, as well as he dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of

ipon all classes, and all sections and interests o I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that Department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government and requiring such books and papers, and all other public property, to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a naw requiring disbursing officers to deposite all public money in the vaults of the Treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are converies, where the same are conv sible and a law to extend existing niently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by depositor otherwise and who shail refuse or neglect, on due demand to pay the same into the Treasury. I invite you attention anew to each of these objects.

taxation be made to rest as equally as possible

ntly employed against hostile Indians in various arters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety language, to have been a peace establishment.— duties have been satisfactorily performed, and e reason to expect, as a result of the year's re have reason to expect, as a result of the year's perations, greater security to the frontier inhabituits than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive ombinations among the hostile Indians of the erritories of Washington and Oregon at the time treatened the devastation of the newly formed ettlements of that remote portion of the country, rom recent information, we are pervitted to hope the perceptic and successful operations. sful operati onducted there will preyent such combinations in uture, and secure those Territories an opportunity o make steady progress in the development of their gricultural and mineral resources.

Legis'ation has been recommended by me on

of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For rapid increase of the military armament. Is details of these and other subjects relating to the rmy, I refer to the report of the Secretary of W. The condition of the navy is not merely sate factory, but exhibits the most gratifying eviden of increased vigor. As it is comparatively smits more important that it should be as complaint as possible in all the elements of strength; that should be efficient in the character of its office in the real and discussions of its men; in the real and discussions of its men. the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reli lity of its ordnance, and in the capacity of it

bilty of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years.—
The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, 'to promote the efficiency of the navy,' has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary.

The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period. thful seamen on the expiration of the per their enlistment, and permitting them to re t after a leave of absence of a few months, wi essation of pay, is highly beneficial in its re now on a three years' cruise in our natio erritory, It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to an ordinance department there is a decided an atifying indication of progress creditable to grativing indication of progress creditable to and to the country. The suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend tyour favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are not consider and traffit in active in active to the confidence and traffit in active to the confidence and the

affoat and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public agth and security. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretar

nts facts and views in relation to internal affai wer which the supervision of his department atends, of much interest and importance. extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during
the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two
hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred
and seventy-eight acres; for which has been receive
the sum of eight millions eight hundred and twenty
one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.—
During the same period there have been located
with million seight have acres and land warnets and fourteen dollars. with military scrip and land warrants, and for oth purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand tw hundred and thirty acres, thus making a tot aggregate of thirty-nine million three hundred ar gregate of thirty-nine million three hundred and renty-eight thousand one hundred and eight tres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and provided and plants. enty-three thousand six hundred and ninety ne acres, a large portion of which is ready for

The suggestions in this report in regard to th complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaux of the depart ment; to the pension system; to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendations in r lation to the various improvements in the Dis trict of Columbia are especially commended your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department he Government. Its expenditures for the las iscal year were ten million four hundred an seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eigh dollars; and its gross receipts seven million s nundred and twenty thousand eight hundred a ne dollars-making an excess of expenditu over receipts of two million seven hundred an eighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars.deficiency of this department is thus seve dred and forty-four thousand dollars great an for the year ending June 30, 1853. this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thou and dollars is to be attributed to the addition apensation allowed postmasters by the act ongress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities every part of the country have been much in sed in that period, and the large add tion

ilroad service, amounting to seven thousan ne hundred and eight miles, has added largel the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the inconsiderable augmentation augmen f the Postoffice Department under the reduc of the Postoffice Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmater General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmater General respecting the sums now the Postmaster General respecting the sums of the Postmaster General respecting the sums nov paid for the transportation of mails to the Pan nama Railroad Company, and commend to thei early and favorable consideration the suggestion of that officer in relation to new contracts for mai transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of unicable relations with all foreign nowers.

able relations with all foreign powers When my last annual message was transmitted ngress, two subjects of controversy, the enlistment of soldiers in this congress, two surjects of controversy, one retain on the enlistment of soldiers in this country to oreign service, and the other to Central Americ breatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the press and termination of the former question years in former details and the control of the country of the pressure of the country of the control of the country of the coun ere informed at the time; and the other is now i

he way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United ras to secure, for the benefit of all no eutrality and the common use of any tr ently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion of ontrol over Territories, in, or near, two of the leemed by the United States, not merely incompa ible with the main object of the treaty, but oppose even to its express stipulations. Occasion of col-troversy on this point has been removed by a additional treaty, which our minister at London has ncluded, and which will be immediately subm ed to the Senate for its consideration. Should th

ted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the object contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went interflective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing the build States the right of fishery on the othe United States the right of fishery on the hast of the British North American province tith advantages equal to those enjoyed by Britishjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treat a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursual nonected to no inconsiderable degree with our nonal prosperity and strength, it has had a favor ble effect upon other interests in the provision hade for reciprocal freedom of trade between he United States and the British provinces in

The exports of domestic articles to those aces during the last year, amounted e preceding year by nearly seven mill riod, amounted to more than twenty-one n ns-an increase of six millions upon those of th

oved condition of this branch of or ommerce is mainly attributable to the above tentioned treaty.

Provision was made, in the first article of the reaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of vers to which the common right of fishery, on the oast of the United States and the British Prov s, was not to extend. This comm ces, was not to extend. Inis commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious differ-ence of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers termiate, but in many instances as to what constitute river. These difficulties, however, may be over ome by resort to the umpirage provided for by th

treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve or rade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound du by Denmark, have not yet been attended with so cess. Other governments have also sought to o tain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmar was thus induced to propose an arrangement to a the manner in which her proposition was received warranting her to believe that a satisfactory at angement with them could soon be concluded, should a strong appeal to this government for ten rary suspension of definite action on its part, in nsideration of the embarrassment which migh sult to her European negotiations by an imm

This request has been acceded to, upon the co This request has been acceded to, upon the con-tion that the sums collected of the 16th of Jun-st, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels ad cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be outure adjustment. There is reason to believe that are rrangement between Denmark and the maratim-owers of Europe on the subject will soon be con-unded, and that the pending negotiation with the luded, and that the pending negotiation with the Inited States may be resumed and terminated in a

tisfactory manner. With Spain no new difficultie have arisen, no elieving our commercial intercourse with the Islam of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing fo the more speedy settlement of local disputes grow ing out of that intercourse, have not yet been at

mpted with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war urope, this government submitted to the conside ion of all maritime nations, two principles for the consideration of the consider purity of neutral commerce; one, that the neuglips should cover enemies' goods, except articles than of war; and the other, that neutral particles that neutral as new rules of international law; having been gen lly claimed by neutrals, though not always rompily acceded to these propositions; and it wo other principal beligerents, Great Britain a rance, having consented to observe them for resent occasion, a favorable opportunity seem to be presented for obtaining a general recognitif them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in comm with most of the States of Europe, while forbear ing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the ertures of the United States. While the question was in this position.

presentatives of Russia, France, Great Britain ustria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assem led at Paris, took iuto consideration the subje of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this govern-ment had submitted nearly two years before, t ment had submitted nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and add-ing the eto the following propositions: "Priva-teering is and remains abolished," and "Block-ades, in order to be binding, must be effective, hat is to say, maintained by a force sufficien really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed o four points, two of which had already been pro-posed by the United States, this Government has been invited to acceed by all the powers

tainly be no objection. It is merely the defini-tion of what shall constitute the effectual inrestment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, iolation of the rule thus defined has been injuous to our commerce. As to the remaining arcle of the declaration of the conference of Pars, 'that privateering is and remains abolished;" certainly cannot ascr be to the powers repreented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change e unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard

Their proposition was doubtless intended to mply approval of the principle that private roperty upon the ocean, although it might be-ong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should e exempted from capture; and had that propos-tion been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready as-sent on behalf of the United States. But the easure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, mean hile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effeciveness. The aggressive capacity of great na-val powers would be thereby augmented, while defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecut g hostilities by employing privateers, as projethe conference of Paris, is mutual in terms practical effect, it would be the relinquishm a right of a little value to one class of Sta at of essential importance to another and a arger class. It ought not to have been anticipe hat a measure, so inadequate to the accomplish-nent of the proposed object, and so unequal in its peration, would receive the assent of all maritime

operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness, on the part of this government to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference in Paris, prosvided that relating to the abandonment of privatering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the coercitions. immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and oscine capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment:—And that the private property of subjects and titizens of a belligeness on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the characteristics. he other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declara powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to establish privateering, but to all other
maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected
by any; and is favorably entertained by all which
have made any communication in reply.
Several of the governments, regarding with favorthe proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose
of consulting with others, parties to the conference
of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, howwer, that the Emneror of Russia has entirely and

ever, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purrt have been received in relation to the disposi n of the Emperor of the French. The present aspect of this important subject all ws us to cherish the hope that a principle so hu ane in its character, so just and equal in its ope

nane in its character, so just and equal in its opera-u, so essential to the prosocrity of commercial in one, and so consonant to the sentiments of this nlightened period of the world, will command the pprobation of all maritime powers, and thus be in-orporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth a the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is heaven'th transmitted, to the communicawhich is herewith transmitted, to the cor ons on the subject made to this go The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other states of America, formerly, like this country. European colonies, and now independent me bers of the great family of nations. But the frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of and firm internal administrat ded to embarrass occasionally our public in tercourse, by reason of wrongs which ou citizens suffer at their hands, and which the

are slow to redress. Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such com-plaints are most numerous; and although earn stly urged upon its attention, they have not a ved the consideration which this govment had a right to expect. tion for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to denand forbearance on the part of the Unite States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress sable to the continued friendly

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year rendered it important that this Government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thorough area across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens. esorted in great numbers, in passing between that lantic and Pacific coast of the United States. The protection of both require that the exi-wer in that State should be regarded as power in that State should be regarded as a re-sponsible government, and its minister was accord-ingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Niz-aragua underwent unfavorable change and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Dilomatic representatives from two contending pa es have been recently sent to this government at with the imperfect information possessed, cut with the imperfect information possessed, was not possible to decide which was the government defacto; and awaiting further developmen have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious rature are pendicutive in the United States and the Republic Name Canada The government.

lew Granada. The government of that Repul lertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duti on foreign vessels in her ports, but the pur on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose wa resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulat on with the United States and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquish ed at that time, it being admitted that our vessel were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwali. But the urpose has been recently revived, on the part lew Granada, by the enactn

overnment of that Republic. The Congress of New Granada has also enact law, during the last year, which levies a tax ly objections to this exaction were the exorbitance its amount, it could not be submitted to by the

Inited States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously nne imposition of it, however, would obviously untravene our treaty with New Granada, and ining the contract of that republic with the Panma Railroad Company. The law providing for its tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first September last, but the local authorities on the thinus have been induced to suspend its execution did to await further instructions of the white from and to await further instructions on the subjects from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. I am easure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to in

I regretexceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the 15th day of April last, a riotous as emblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the gremises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in and near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount. several charges of the Order States, the phage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that com-plete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, there led, with full indemnity for the property piflaged

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama pperty passing over it, requires serious on. Recent incidents tend to show tha s cannot be relied on to mai ures for the security and protection of persons or roperty having been taken, either by the State f Panama, or by the general government of New

ranada. Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the inited States have, by the outlay of several mil-ons of dollars, constructed a railroad across the sthmus, and it has become the main route between ur Atlanic and Pacific possessions, over which published across the state of the property of the p roperty are constantly passing; to the security and orotection of all which, and the continuance of the bublic advantages involved, it is impossible for the tovernment of the United States to be indifferent. I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of cenes of lawless violence in this quarter so import at the bublic to the recurrence of the recurrenc ninent as to make it my duty to station a part of spinwall, in order to protect the persons and operty of theci izens of the United States in se ports, and to assure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judg-ment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in these parts, until by the spontaneous ac-tion of the Republic of New Granada, or other-wise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at Mrthis time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and merica.

Meanwhile negotiations have been institute y means of a special commission, to obtain frem New Grenada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory ecurity for the general interest of the United States.

the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace greatness and felicity which the United States now greatness and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the interity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the benificial effects of that on the general velfare. Now would it expects the state of the country of the country of the country to the country of the country to the

-that in relation to blockades-there can ser- fice to say that the nation is actually at peace a nome and acroads that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whi tens every sea; and the plow of its husbandmen is marching steadily enward to the bloodless conques marching steadily character to the broodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the botom of our Western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world.—
These results have not been attained without passing the property of the course of the These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surround them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic.

It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or suitpathies, which attached to

atic partialities or entipathics, which attached to r colonial and revolutionary history, and to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the U.S. We have, at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our forcion relations where to extend the continuous contents are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our forcion relations where to extend the contents are the incidents. foreign relations we have to attemper of the less happy condition of other America, and to place ourselves in the iterests, and the exuberant, and, the times irregular impulses of opinion which are the natural product of the cal elevation, the self reliance, an rit of enterprize of the people of the United

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust my successor, and retire to private entiments of profound gratitude to the good rovidence which, during the period of my admination, has vouc d to carry the country the contemplate the spectacle of amicable and etful relations between ours and all other l order and tranquility throughout the Union.
FRANKLIN PIERCE

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1856. (From the Boston Journal.) The Case of the Two Bishops

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1856. The recent restoration of Bishop Onderdonk of Philadelphia, has created much feeling among the friends of the Bishop Onderdook of New York, and it indicates how much easier it is for a man to regain favor who admits his guilt, than for one to be restored, whose case is not so clear. The Onderdooks are brothers—both were accurated a comment as are brothers—both were accused of crime.— Bishop of Pennsylvania was adjudged guilty y proof that could not be gainsayed, and he was eposed—and of his guilt no one had any question ut the Bishop of New York was accused and but the Bishop of New York was accused and convicted on evidence of a most doubtful and improbable character. He was not deposed, but simply suspended. The Bishop of Pennsylvania acknowledged his guilt—gave the evidence of years that he was sincerely penitent. His penitence has been accepted. The ban has been removed—he was restored to the pulpit, and is now preaching.—But the Bishop of New York has not been restored by the probably negrecate he probably negrecate he was restored. ave the sentence revoked; he demanded it, on the cound that he was innocent—that he had not don he wrong laid in the charge. The Bishop refuse the wrong and in the charge. The Bishop refused his request, on the ground that he showed no signs of penitence. How could he, if not guilty? He cannot be restored until he admits that he was justly suspended, when his whole delence is that he is the victim of injustice. But should he admit his guilt, then he would admit that he has lived in falsehood for 10 years, and that admission would prove that he was not worthy of restoration. The case is a novel one—an innocent man must admit his guilt. novel one—an innocent man must admit his gu to find favor, and so the case stands.

RUNAWAYS CAPTURED .- The New Albany edger of Wednesday evening says: Two runaway negroes were captured at Salem londay and brought down on the cars last even-Monday and prought down on the cars last evening. It appears they crossed the river on Sunday
and traveled on the railroad track all Sunday night.
Having arrived within five miles of Salem on Monday morning, they gave a boy three dollars to take
them to that place. On reaching Salem, they went
to a public house and called for their breakfast, at
the same time asking for a private room to eat in.
This, of course, excited suspicion, and a man name. is, of course, excited suspicion, and a marketinney demanded of one of the ne ed McKinney demanded of one of the negroes his free papers. The negro immediately drew a pistol and pointed it at McKinney's breast, but the cap exploded and no damage was done. The bystan-ders then seized this negro, when his companion started to run. He was, however, pursued and ar-rested, and both were brought down, as stated ast evening. They belong to Louisville, but we lid not hear the name of the owner. ad a certificate stating that the bearer was a free man, signed with the name of Cant. Jas. M. ery. This, however, was pronounced those acquainted with Capt. M.'s h those acquainted with Capt. M's handwriting. Both had through tickets purchased at the Louis ville office. It is quite evident that there is a gang of scoundrels in Louisville who are engaged in running off negroes. We hope they may be captured and punished.

dissing-A STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE !-A ang Englishman, who has resided in this city young Englishman, who has resided in this city for the past three years has been missing for some days, under very s range circumstances.

When he landed here he was possessed of a considerable sum of money, given him by his father, with which to begin in the New World. He very soon, however, entered into a life of dissipation, and continued in it until he had squandered away his entire possession. This event occurred but a few weeks ago, and since that time he has been greatly dispirited.

A few evenings since he took off his cloak—a new

nspirited.

A few evenings since he took off his cloak—a new and expensive one, and handing it to a friend whom A few evenings since he took off his cloak—a new and expensive one, and handing it to a friend whom he met, said, "Here, I am going over to Brooklyn; keep this until I come back; I shan't want it." His friend, though a little surprised, took the cloak, and before he had time to remonstrate, the young Englishman had left, and has not since been heard from

om. What makes the story more interesting is, the what makes the story more interesting is, the assertion that the missing young man was one of the intimate acquaintances of the young woman who committed suicide: few weeks since by jumping into the river from one of the boats of the South Ferry, and had such a romantic funeral. It seems very likely that "one more unfortunate" has gone.—N. Y. Times, Nov. 29th.

From the Allentown (Pa.) Register, Nov. 26.1 Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.

We learn that on Monday of last week a young man named Henry Brotzman, son of Charles Brotzman, Esc., residing near the Lehigh Gap, died from the shocking effects of hydrophobia. He was bitsten by a dog belonging to his father about six weeks ten by a dog belonging to his father about six weeks previous, as were also several head of cattle, swino and a horse. Fears rising in the family that the might be mad, he was instantly killed. Fearful of the consequences of the bite the young man received, medical aid was summoned, and the ordinary prescription administered; and finding no particular symptons arise, the family felt relievee, believing a cure had been effected.—All was well, and no more thought about it, until a few weeks since the horse that had been bitten at the same time and by the same dog, became rabid and died from the effects.

and died from the effects.

After he was dead he was skinn d, in which operation the young man that had been bitten assisted, and by some means received a wound on one of his diagers, through which the virulent blood of the horse commingled with his own, and of course re-poisoned his whole system. Several days after, he complained of duliness and pain in the lead and limbs, which, with the bewildered appearance of the eyes, and dread of the sight of water, were the first symptons of the horrible disease. This was followed by a general prostration of the system, accompanied by violent paroxysms, with a flow of saliva, which ended in his death as above stated. Although connectent medical aid was

show of sainty, which cheed in its death as above stated. Although competent medical aid was brought to service, yet nothing could be done to save him, as the fatal poison was so spread over the system, by the singular circumstance related, that nothing could prevent it from doing its fearful work.

President Buchanan's Marriage-Objections to the Banas.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot communicates the following gossip respecting the President elect. We give very little credence to the rumor of Mr. Buchanan's prospective marriage with Mrs. Polk, though, so far as he is concerned, the alliance would be equally ampletone. marriage with Mrs. Polk, though, so far as he is concerned, the alliance would be equally auspicious to his domestic happiness and his political fame.—
It is well understood that the late President Polk, who was an indefatigable writer, left a diary of his administration, containing some querulous observations on the conduct of Mr. Buchanan, then his Secretary of State. This record it was the ambition of his life to have published after his death.—On this, he desired the reputation of himself and his administration to rest, and no doubt, he left instructions for its publication. Mrs. Polk's marriage to Mr. Buchanan, therefore, in such a case, might involve a conflict of duties. As the widow night involve a conflict of duties. As the widow of Mr. Polk, she must feel bound to publish, as the of Mr. Polk, she must feel bound to publish, as the wife of Mr. Buchanan, to suppress, these damaging revelations. Altogether, the question is a complicated one, and demands the next President's most deliberate consideration. Sixty-five years of preparation ought not to re ult in a misstep.

But here is the Baltimore Patriot's story:

"The gossip concerning Mr. Buchanan's alliance with the widow of a deceased President, the accomplished Mrs. Polls, grans at representations and transcent.

with the widow of a deceased President, the accomplished Mrs. Polk, grows stronger and stronger
and actually begins to partake of probability. In
lady circles it was hinted that his equally accomplished nice is opposed to the Union, and wants to
preside over the White House herself, and do all
the honora thereof. She acted in that capacity for
him whilst in London, and of course thinks herself
equal to it here: she is right. If the alliance deep equal to it here; she is right. If the alliance does take place, it will be the first instance in American

IJThe death of a Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Robert Crozier, is mentioned in the English papers, the remarkable fact being recorded that though in his ninety-first year, he preached on the evening before he died.

HARD TO BEAT.—Out of 1,024 votes polled an Floyd county, Mr. Fillmore received but 85; and of Floyd county, Mr. Filmore received but 85; and of these 74 were received at one peccinct. At four precincts whose combined vote was near 400, Mr. Filmore did not receive a vote. We think Floyd did about as well as could be expected from one of her dominions.—Lex. Statesman.

The other morning, as I was sitting in a reading oom, deeply absorbed in the perusal of a leader in the Loudon Times, a genteel looking man entered journals on the table and at those in the hands

LFA letter from Paris says:

the journals on the table and at those in the hands of the readers, approached me and politely asked for the Times. Not feeling disposed to relinquish it just at that moment, and surprised at the request, I naturally asked "Why?" He replied pleasantly, "It is seifed, Sir, I am a policeman." And that is the song one hears every day about this time in all the reading rooms in Paris.

NOVELLETTE. An Exciting and Interesting Romance.

We take much pleasure in informing the readers of the Courier that we have a rare treat in store for them. We have purchased from that alented writer, Mrs. Mary E. Chiles, of Fayette, the manuscript of an original NOVELLETTE from her pen, founded on incidents of stirring interest, which occurred at Lexington in the year 1812, and can promise that it will be one of the most exciting and interesting romances ever pubshed in our columns. It will be called

"THE GRAYHOOD!" and the main incidents are founded on the atro-

cious murder of John Bibb, in Lexington, in 1 12. We soon will give a brief but intelligible ummary of the principal features of the story, in order to let our readers have a better idea of what they may anticipate. It will be finished in and we venture to predict that it will be more eagerly sought after than any similar publication of the kind that has appeared in Kentucky for

The Message.

We present our readers this morning with the annual message of the President. It is the longs est document of the kind that has emanated from the executive department during the service of the present administration. But its length is no objection to its merit or importance. As the last communication concerning public affairs of the present Chief Magistrate, it was necessary and desirable that it should be full and explicit.

We are glad to see that the President has spoken out freely concerning the slavery agitaion, and that he reviews the different acts of his administration in a calm, candid, and dispassionate manner. But our limited space will not allow at present such a review of the document

TREMENDOUS SLAUGTER-GREAT DAY'S WORK -Yesterday the hands at Messrs. Hull, Hunt & Co.'s po:k house killed and hung up 4,330 hogs the biggest day's work we have ever heard of in the slaughtering line. It was never equalled, and can't be beaten by any pork packers in the world. The hogs will be cut up to -day.

Counterpert Money .- Yesterday officer Enlon arrested a man named G. W. Fields, with about fifty dollars of counterfeit money in his possession. A portion of this was on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, which has been put out simultaneously in several Western cities.

The bill is of the denomination of Five Dollars. Vignette, Locomotive and train of cars; female figure on left end, resting her left arm on a shield, with the word FIVE on it perpendicularly. The figure 5 is between the female figure and cars. A portrait of Gen. Harrison or the left hand lower corner. FIVE on left hand upper corner. Dated January 18, 1856. J. W. Seymour, President; J. B. Powell, Cashier.

Some men are born rich and others lucky. Of the latter class is the proprietor of Hurley's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has now become the standard remedy for the various diseases for which it is especially designed, and amands the largest sale of any proprietary nedical compound before the public

MANUMITTED .- We saw two negro men on th mail boat Moses McLellan yesterday, who were on their way to Ohio. They had been slaves of Mrs. McIlvaine, on Green river, Ky., who set them free, and sent them off.

Among the patents granted last week was Jos. A. Moore and Ashael H. Pitch, of Louis

rille, Ky .- For improved finger bar arrangement The Glasgow Journal says: We learned ate yesterday evening that an affray occurred in ing at Edmunton, in this county, between Jos. R. Cumpton and two of his brothers-

a-law, Archibald Hatchet and Black Hatchet, in which Cumpton was severely wounded, from which he will probably die. The New York Times says Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, on Wednesday evening, entertained a full dress audience of the ton in the parlers of a Fifth avenue mar.sion, by certain dramatic read-

ngs-that certain amateurs sang finely-that the affair, being for the benefit of a public charity which seeks public aid, was strictly exclusiveand that the tickets sold (all in the family) at couple of dollars each. From the crowd at the or, it is fair to surmise that the exchequer s fully replenished, and the charity estab-The Boston Traveler states that Sunday

renown a lady was passing up one of the aisles of the Old South Church, when one of her hoops saster, put his foot on the end of the hoop, and quickly pulled out, when he quickly rolled it up and placed it in his pocket, those in the vicinity testifying to their appreciation of the lady's trouble by suppressed smiles.

MURDER. -On Sunday morning last, while arty of four persons were engaged in playing ards in Circleville, O., a dispute arose be tween a man by the name of Thos. Moore and another person, name not known, when Moore caught up a corn cutter and litteraly cut his ntagonist to pieces. The murderer was ar

There arrived at New York on Monday last, the unusual number of 1,635 emigrants, as follows:-Antwerp 150, Havre 282, Bremen 394, London 156, Liverpool 653.

D'George W. Curtis, Esq., ("Howadji") the ughter of Francis G. Shaw, Esq., were married Wednesday at the house of the bride's fath on Staten Island, New York, by Rev. Mr.

IF We see that the Rev. C. Howard Malcon ate of Georgetown College in this State, and formerly of the Baptist church in Wheeling, Va., has taken charge of the Second Baptis did Gothic edifice. It still earnestly maintain the noble principle first adopted-"all men ma walk as their consciences persuade them, ever one in the name of his God, in entire and unre stricted civil and religious freedom."

ITM. Kossuth realized three thou pou ds sterling by his series of lectures in otland last season; and he has received eighty invitations for Winter lectures in Great Britain.

A new novel, by Charles Kingsley, named "Two Years Ago," is announced as speedily to issue from the press of Ticknor & Fields, Bos.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the ome organ of Millard Fillmore, is apprehensive that the interests of the country may demand mion of the Republicans and the "Americans against the Democratic party for the future

IFKi-Hi says it's all nonsense saying the Fillmore men had no strength-just see how they knocked down the Democrats in Balti-

IF The number of blind persons in Japan in said to be enormous. In Jeddo, the capita

The following is the official vote of North

Carolina for President-Buchanan 46,764; Fillnore 36,609-a falling off in the vote of the The Cleveland Leader of Wednesday says

that a little baby, six months old, was taken by mother on a railroad train at Saybrook, recently, and the noise so frightened it that it died. IT Mat. Little, a young man from this city,

who belonged to Gen. Walker's army, war left in the hospital at Massaya, where he was killed by the natives.

BY TELEGRAPH

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

Monday's Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Senate.—All the members present excepting Bell of New Hampshire bell of Tennes ee, Biggs, Butler, Douglas, Houston ohnso., Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Reid, Sebasain, Sumner, Toombs, Weller and Wright. The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of each

the President and inform him that a quorum of each House had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. A similar committee of the House acted in conjunction with that of the Senate, and in each branch a report was made that the President would communicate his annual message to morrow at noon. The Senate then adjourned.

House.—In the House there were about 200 members present. Hodres of Vt., Garnett of Va., Allen snd Morrison of Ills, elected to fill vacancies, were qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution. Phelps presented the credentials of Whitfield and moved that he be sworn; they were read—Gov. Geary certifying to the fact of Whitfield being elected delegate from Kansas on the first Monday of October.

Phelps asked that the usual course be taken.

Grow objected, and was about to state his reasons when Phelps said it was known that a vacans sons when receips said it was known that a vacans cy had existed in the representation of Kansas, the credentials had been presented and read and this entitled Whitfield to have the oath administered to him. Last session the seats of the delegates from New Mexico and Nebraska and Kansas were contested. Their presentials were precised and seaters. tested. Their credentials were received and the oath of office administered to them severally without objection being interposed.

Grow-"I objected."

Grow—"I objected."
Paelps—"I mean without serious objection."
The course proposed to be pursued by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was certainly to precedent, with one exception, and that was an exception to the rules. I refer to the New Jersey control of the properties of the New Jersey control of the properties of the New Jersey control of the properties. ested election case.

The speaker observed that the objection being

The speaker observed that the objection being made it would be the duty of the chair to submit the question to the house whether the gentleman rom Kansus be sworn as delegate. If Campbell, of Ohio, suggested to Grow whether as this is a short session and much unfinished business remains to be closed it would not be better to allow the matter to pass over as it did last session as similar operation. He did not see that any

allow the matter to pass over as it did last session on a similar occasion. He did not see that anything could thus be lost.

Grow—I cannot accede to the request.

Campbeil—I have done my duty.

Grow—In reply to Phelps said the course he proposed was not upprecedented and there were strong cases in the books to justify it. In that of the New Jersey contested election neither set of delegates were admitted until the Committee on Elections after two or three months reported. The ons after two or three months reported. The Elections after two or three months reported. The House at their last session sent a commission to Kausas to investigate the affairs of the tarritory and after full deliberation the house decided that no valid election had been held and hence Whittield was ejected from his seat. What change had taken place in the organic act of the territory since last session? Its legislation stands as it did six months sear, when the delerate was rejected. The Legisla.

session? Its legislation stands as it did six months ago, when the delegate was rejected. The Legislature was an usurpation, its actions characterised by unprecedented tyranny and unconstitutional wrongs, its laws the blackest and most odions to be found among those of despotism.

The House was now asked to overthrow its decision and give validity to tyrannous acts forced upon an unwilling people by the arm of government being used to shield the invaders of their sights from nighboring States.

Phelps said he would be ready at the proper time to defend the validity of the Legislature and the laws of Kansas.

At the last session Whitfield was sworn in and his conduction referred to the Constitution of the Constitution his credentials referred to the Committee on Elec-tions, who reported adversely to his taking a seat, and in favor of Reeder. A vacancy was created. Whitfield was elected to fill that vacancy, and i Whitheld was elected to hit that vacancy, and is nowhere for that purpose; yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania preclaimed that this question was adjudicated and decided last session. The gentle-man, while voting against Whitfield, assigned as a reason for doing so, that he was elected under an unconstitutional enactment; but he voted for Reed-ary to take his seet in the absence of all laws. to take his seat in the absence of all law.

Grow explained. He had stated that the people Kansas were entitled to representation, and he red to bestow it in that way, as proper, under sired to bestow it in that way, as proper, dance peculiar circumstances.

Phelps, resuming, said Grow's position was that ic people of Kansas are entitled to a delegate; but the washere to contest the right of Whiffield! If e gentlema from Pennsylvania was desirous to the gentlema from Pennsylvania was desirous to see them represented, with what sense of justice could he oppose Whitfield, there being no contest-ant of the seat? Where was his love for the peo-ple of Kansa? The gentleman's course would pre-vent such representation. Votes were cast for no other person than Whitfield in October. Let the delegate be sworn in. The credentials can then be referred to the Committee on Elections, and when the report is made the House can act as they bee report is made the House can act as they b

lieve justice requires. Question taken. Shall Whitfield be sworn? Decided in the negative, 97 Whitfield be sworn? Decided in the negative, 97 against 104.
Grow moved a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table.
Unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn, for a call of the House, etc., by friends of Whitfield, in order, as was said, to postpone action on Grow's motion until the arrival of absentees.

4 P. M. Verians, continemen, origing thereto by

motion until the arrival of absentees.

4 P. M.—Various gentlemen, ariven thereto by hunger and fatigue, paired off.

Campbell, of Ohio, remarked that as a number of gentlemen on his side had gone to dinner, he thought it right that the House should adjourn; but he motion was rejected.

Wilson said he was not willing to be punished by being kept here because others chose to pair off. otion for a call of the House prevailed-138

members answering to their names. The doors were then closed, and excuses heard for absentees. Some of them were of humorous character, exciting excessive laughter.

During these proceedings, Milison spoke of the exposure of the reputation of Congress to the ridicule of the people and the derision of the public press. He had always attempted to prevent struggles similar to that in which the House is now encared.

Various propositions were offered—one by Sneed, hat pending business be suspended and the mem-ers proceed as heretofore to select scats by lot.— Cries Agreed! and laughter.) Quitman thought that would be right. We are ndeavoring, he said, to inflict some penalty on nembers for not being in their seats, and I don't mow a better mode than to select our seats in heir absence. (Laughter and cries Good! Agreed!)

Houston, of Ill.—I'll go in for that if you will make the keep the doors closed.

No action on the proposition.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring the control of bsentees to the bar of the House.

Jones, of Tenn., inquired whether, while the Sergeant-at-Arms was executing that order, those who

onded negatively geant-at-Arms announcing the arrest and pr Several gentlemen humorously moved to take u

Cobb, of Georgia, would discharge them on the ing a pledge that they would hereafter vote for

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- SENATE-The messa WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—SENATE—The messag-ras received and read, when, during an incidenta ebate on printing it and the accompanying docu-nents, Mr. Hale attacked the position of the Presi-tent, dennying altogether the charge which he im-nuted to a majority of the people of eleven States of a want of fidelity to constitutional obligations and one of the Union. It was untrue that they sough a nearly the power of the Government. to usurp the Power of the Government.

Mr. Brown thanked the President for his fidelity into counting a warning against sectional strife, and took occasion to charge the supporters of Fremont with the intention of abolishing slavery everywhere, and in this connection alluded to the views of Messrs. Seward and Wilson.

This called up Mr. Seward, who remarked that what he had said on that subject was not in a cor-

field's publication of his speech. Mr. Wilson stated that he never entertained no sed the opinion that Congress had powe

tues.

The House was engaged on the subject of Mr. Whitfield's admission as delegate from Karsas. It adjourned, leaving the question unsettled. The House resumed the consideration of the admission of Mr. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas.

Washington Gossin.

violation of the organic law and also of the Con The President will not send in his message unt

Judge Ranney has resigned and the Govern has tendered Judge Scott the appointment.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE

II. LINOIS. New York. Nov. 29.—The steamship Illinois arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst. She brings nearly \$2,000,000 in treasure.

California has gone for Buchanan and Breckin-

dge.
The Illinois connected with the Sonora, which The Illinois connected with the Sonora, which brought down nearly \$2,500,000.

The Sonoraleft San Francisco on the evening of the 5th. The election returns received up to two o'clock on that day foot up: Buchanan 14,000; Fillmore 9,600; Fremont 7,600. Nothing definite concerning the Legislature. Full returns from San Francisco county give Buchanan 100 over Fremont, and the latter nearly 2,700 over Fillmore. Francisco county give Buchanan 100 over Fremont, and the latter nearly 2,700 over Fillmore.

The Republican Legislative ticket prevailed in San Francisco, though Buchanan would probably have 150 majority there. The vote was much less than at the State election last year. This is attributed to the unfavorable absence of several working politicians. The election passed off quietly.

Advices were received, on the day of the steamer's sailing, that a fire was raging in Sacramento in the National Theater block.

nal Theater block he National Theaterblock.

D. S. Wells, Republican candidate for Mayor of amada county, was killed on the 23d by being hrown from a carriage.

The Indians were still restiess in California. Gen. Josby had a fight with a party on the Klamath iver killing several.

Another attacked the whites, near Bald Mountain killing many.

Chester & Sprague, professed agents of the United Insurance Co., had absconded from San Francisco, after swindling the citizens.

Nathan P. Cook came passenger in the Illinois.—
He is a delegate to Washington, from the Gadsden purchasers, who had taken steps for forming a Territorial Government under the name of Arri-

From Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Herald's correspon-ience says advices have been received by the State Department to the effect that Chili and Peru had d to contribute men and money to aid the central American States in the extermination of General Walker. Ecuador and New Graneda hav General Walker. Ecuador and New Graneda have both been solicited to enter into the same arrange-ment, but the New Grenadians have declined bay-ing anything to do with the scheme. Ecuador, it is thought, will come in and furnish its share. It is understood that the old Nicaragua Tran-sit Company have had something to do with this

olan.

The new Minister from the Walker government In the new minister from the "anker government in Nicaragua has not arrived here yet. The present disposition, in view of Gricouria's exposures of Walker's ultimate designs, is to refuse his recognition. A strong pressure however is being exerted on the President to extort a promise to receive Ferre, who will not offer his credentials until assumed of his recention. sured of his reception.

Minister Wheeler's return to Nicaragua is not anticipated, although he has not been removed.—
The President's individual sentiments have entirely changed lately towards Walker, and he will
withhold his countenance from him in every way

Congressional Items

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In the House the first business in order will be to call the roll, and then swear in new members. When Gen. Whitfield preself to be sworn in from Kansas, Mr. Grov will offer a resolution, which he has prepared, reng him on the ground that the law under which was elected is unconstitutional, and therefore nat he is not elected to his seat. This will un-

that he is not elected to his seat. This will un-doubtedly give rise to a debate, which may con-tinue for some days.

The President will not send his message in until Tuesday, even if Congress should inform him that they are ready to receive it. Advance copies of the nessage are to be destributed to the press simulta message are to be destributed to the press simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. They have been sent to the postmasters of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Portland, Pittsburg, Richmond and Charleston.

Railroad Accident. Mailroad Accident.
Washington, Dec. 1.—On Saturday night, an accident occurred on the Manasas Gap Railroad, near the River station, in Warren county, Va. The bridge over the Sheunahodan fiver at that point gave way as an engine and five cars were passing over, precipitating the whole into the river from a height of 45 feet. The engineer, fireman, and conductor were killed, and John G. P. Buck, a passenger, of Warren county, fatally injured. of Warren county, fatally injured.

Later from Kansas. CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Kansas dates to the 21st eve been received. Judge Cato refused to grant a labeas corpus in the case of Hayes, the murderer of Buffum. The pro-slavery men are considerably Iowa Official.—Fremont, 44,127; Buchanan, 36,-241; Fillmore, 9,444.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Advices from Mexico confirm the intelligence of the success of Vi-dauri, and relate to other revolutionary move-

Washington, Dec. 3.—The supposition that a luck was on the tapis proves to have been incorrect. Charles Irving, of the Lynchburg Republican, took exception to an article in the December number of er's Magazine, written by Mr. Bagby of Lynchmatter was amicably and orably adjusted without a shot.

Boston, Dec. 2.—A son and daughter of H. Chamberlain, of South Boston, were burned to death this alternoon. They had been left in a room

HALIFAX, Dec. 3d, 10 A. M.—Up to this hour wave no intelligence of the apprrach of the Arabia ow due with dates to the 22d ult., from Liver

Electeral Vote of New York ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors resembled this morning, and cast the 35 votes of New York for John C. Fremont, and William J. Hiram Dixon, of Columbia county, was elected essenger to carry the documents to Washington.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 3 .- The Electoral Coffege me his morning and cast their vote for John. C. Fre-nont and William L. Dayton, as President and

Hoofland's German Bitters. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. J. M. Hulshizer, Doylestown, Pa., June 2 853, says:—"My wife has been afflicted with eased to state that the use of the Bitters has don er more good than all the medicine she has here fore taken. I wish you to send me a half dozen

A GREAT RUN.-We were shown a circular esterday, containing letters or extracts from let rs from more than fifty country merchants and druggists of the highest respectability, who state hat Porter's Oriental Life Liniment sells rapidity

and gives univer al satisfaction to their cust A 'person can indge of the popularity of the Priental Life Liniment in this city by the retain sales, which have averaged two hundred bottlesper day since the proprietor has occupied the present depot and sale room on Third street. Everybod ould call and get a circular, which gives a fu history of its origin, use and application, &c. The ames of over two thousand persons can be given who have used this liniment with success. Re member the place, 96 Third street near the pos

ould remain under the curse of a disagreeable Flowers" as a dentrifice would not only render i sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many bject is so delicate their friends will never me ion it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on you oth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be a rs." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles om the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseatte hue either warm or cold water, pour on two or throps of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the ard well and it will make a be-

Talbott & Co., Louisville, Ky Devol, New Albany, and all Druggists anl deodm&e&wlv

EDICT AGAINST IRISH FUNERALS.

he significant fact that no large society, of which the language is not Teutonic, (Gothic,) Bank Statement.

New York, Dec. 1.—The tank statement shows an increase of loans to the amount of \$1,031,000 decrease in specie \$31,000; circulation \$208,000; deposits \$28,000.

RIVER NEWS PITTSBGRO, Dec. 3. M. River-four feet ten inches by the pier mark and falling owly Weather windy with a slight snow.

A number of coal-boats of small size attempted to go it yesterday but are stopped a short distance below this

pious rains of vesterday lead us to believe that here will be another rise. Heavy rains fell yesterday and last night. It is now cold and cloudy with snow. The river is rising rapidly. There are now nine feet now in the channel to Cairo, and all the nall rivers above and below are rising. There is no oubt of an ample stage of water. orty-nine steamers are now loading at this port for ports ove and below.

River still rising. Weather cold and cloudy. PITTSBURG, Dec. 3, P. M.

No Coal from Pittsburg—Another Rise in Kentucky.—We have all been disappointed and deceived by the advices from Pittsburg. By our dispatches last evening it appears that the weather had turned cold and the river at a stand, with 4 feet 10 inches water in the channel. From an experience of ten years we are convinced that the first rise never did bring out coal at Pittsburg, and we anxiously wait for the second.

The river at this point continnes to rise slowly and surely, with 34 inches water on the falls last evening, and 5½ feet in the channel. During the ning, and 51 feet in the channel. During the

vening, and by leet in the channel. During the revious 24 hours the river had risen five inches. The weather yesterday was very windy and freezing old, the thermometer having fallen 25 degrees, as adicated at Fletcher & Bennett's.

The river was rising at Cincinnati last evening, nd we are certain that it will continue to rise here ready. i-day. Kentucky river was still rising at the mouth when Kentucky river was still rising at the mouth when the mail boat passed yesterday, and we learn that there is a very heavy head rise in that stream—a regular coal tide. A diapatch from Frankfort reaports the river to be twenty feet, but we understand that the river had risen 16 feet 3 inches at Clay's Ferry. This is above the first lock and will let but the accumulated lumber and other produce of the mountains of the past two years. This is good he mountains of the past two years. This is good ews from that quarter, and good here too, as it

ill give us more water and improve the naviga There are four big boats at the upper wharf wait-ing for water to cross the falls. They will have enough to-day, and can wait till tosmorrow if they

ant to.

**Bos The high wind of Tuesday night and yeserday knocked about the boats in port, and fully
ested the strength of their lines. A new boat at
the lower wharf was torn from her fastenings and lodged on the rocks opposite Fifth street, ut got off unhurt. The Oglesby parted her line yesterday morning,

The Oglesby parted her line yesterday morning, and in swinging round her chain cable at the bow, smashed up a lot of furniture on the wharf pretty considerably.

The wind acted as an embargo on the boats, as there was no arrival either up or down until afternoon yesterday. The Moses McLelland got in about lo'clock. From our clever friend Joe Scott, the mail agent, we learn that she had an uproarious time of its Streen and the pretty recommended the street of t She encountered heavy rains, followed ime of it. She encountered heavy rains, followed by almost a gale of wind, which blew her ashore at sethlehem, where she lay till morning. At Craw-ord's landing, below Westport, the wind took her gain, and a bowlder boat was sunk. After that he storm caused the waves to run high, and the boat was tossed about like a ship at sea.

Something in the River.—The New Orleans belia of a face date mentions as a remarkable fact. elta of a late date mentions as a remarkable fact but the steamers Pennsylvania and Natchez, each hat the steamers remsylvania and Natchez, each oroke a shaft in the river, on different occasions about at the same place, and thinks there was something in the river" thar "caused the damage". There was an *Eclipse* on the river near about he time and place that the Natchez broke, and probably that caused the accident.

We learn from the Commercial that the ambridge and Belmont that reached that port om Pittsburg, report all the tributaries of the Ohio swelling. The river at Ci cinnati had risen 27 inches altogether, and the Licking river was reported rising. This, together with the heavy rains, and the rise in Kentucky river will cause the river to continue rising here for a day or two lon

Sad Case. We find the subjoined narrative in the Dayon (O.) Gazette: NAOMI HARRIS.—This unfortunate girl, who has been proven a thief, and of whom we have before

poken, is now in our jail awaiting the mercy of a ayton Court. There is something in her unfortu-Dayton Court. There is something in her unfortu-nate history which affords a sad commentary upon the power of some wickedly disposed persons who move in the image of their Maker.

A young and pretty girl, she mingled in childish sport around the old homestead, and a fond father, a kind mother and affectionate brothers and sisters were proud of her innocence. There were little silver bells ringing in the distant future, and life year fall of iver and reprise at the little child was fall of joy and promise to the little child.— Years rolled on apace, and her beauty and intelligence drew around her a host of admirers, among whom was the dastardly villain who was destined to be the arbiter of her fate. His well learned speech and manner concealed the hypocrite, and his untiring attentions won her affection, and she put her nure heart in the keeping of the traiter put her pure heart in the keeping of the traitor who betrayed her love and virtue, and sent her out upon the world, a poor blighted bird, to wither under the influence of a ruined reputation. Friends and relations discarded her; the father, who was proud to play with her flaxen curls, and her moturned away from the shame, and branded an outcast from the household, and with indly influen e which might have reclaimed her And she was the victim of the first error-a natur ror of her ignorance of and confidence in this

serior of her ignorance of and connected in this hold and treacherous world. The rascal who had done the wrong roamed freely here and there, and, like the serpent of the Nile, spat his venom upon new victims, and named the pure as his prizes.

Her beauty and intelligence were attractive, and with no legitimate or honest means of providing the preserging of life, she emerged by degrees into he necessaries of life, she emerged by de career of crime, and while yet a girl a Dayton rt sent her to the Penitentiary for pilfering nourt sent her to the Penntentiary for placing a small portion of silk.

Her black eyes looked out through the bars up us a world that had no joy for her. A child incarerated in a Penitentiary erected for those steepen crime. A sittle girl had stoled a bit of silk, an groaned in a cell near the murderer, a you rl, having been betrayed, sasrificed all that ver to her upon the first error, and she eat

son from the regenerating influences which were ras no Work House, no House of Refuge, no It offenders, and the Penitentiary was the only re

rd, where shivering and cold, she was fou on preached, and a two fold work ac ould have a Work House, and we hope

Prospect of Dear Sugar-The Crop Failing in The Plaquemine Sentinel says:

"The sugar making season will be of short duration in this parish the present year. A friend who has taken some little trouble to inquire into the state of the sugar crop in a district embraced within four miles above Plaquemine and eight miles below it, (including the bayous Plaquemine and Jacob.) etty correct idea of sugar making or the sugar op in Iberville for the year 1856.'

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter says "One of the heaviest frosts we have ever seenfell on Saturday night last. Our planters are stirring hemselves to get their cane under ground. We ade, but we will be content if our parish yield

TALL SHOOTING-A Yankee William Tell .rall Shooting—A ranker William Tell.—
ree is to be a shooting match in New York next
esday, between two sportsmen, for \$1,000 a side.
ev are to shoot twenty shots each, at ten paces,
the line string measurement—at the word "fire"
ine." Any shot made after the word "One" to be onsidered a miss to the whole target. One of the sized man at ten paces, ninety-ninetimes in on hundred shots. That is about the best pistol shoot ing on record.—Milwaukie Wisconsin, Nov. 21.

the 27th instant, gives the following as the list of failures, assignments and suspensions in the busi \$9 05, 9 25, 9 95, 10 05, 12 80, 13 00. \$13 0 for the nest week.

Logan and Ligerwood, New York city; assig George T. Cobb. William Payne, New York failed and gone. Coleman Brother & Co... George T. Coob. William Payne, New York city; failed and gone. Coleman Brother & Co., New York city; suspended. David A. Bokee, New York city; assigned. Charles P. Chamberlain, New York city; failed. Irish & Middleton, Philadelphia, Pa.: suspended and dissolved.

Gittings, Allmuts & Co., Baltimore, Md.; suspended. Liabilities about \$96,000 more by car W. ittings, Allmuts & Co., Datellhofe, and Western Liabilities about \$96,000, mostly on Western ditors. Small dividend only expected. Wagne

connati, Ohio; assigned. H. Garber & Co., Frankcort, Ind.; assigned. Will probably pay in full, or
nearly so. Frank Spencer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; suspended; stock in the bands of the sheriff. G. B.
Armstrong & Co., Chicago; suspended. Liabilities
said to be \$50,000. Samuel Marks, Chicago, Ill.;
syspended. Buckmark Co. Moreworth U. Stild. Brewer and Malena, Ill.; assigned. Recently there has been introduced into the pota-to growing districts of Ireland and Scotland, a ma-chine for unearthing this favorite esculent. In construction it is reported to be exceedingly simple, and, with the assistance of a good plow horse, can be worked to advantage. Without cutting or in-juring the root, it will readily do the work of twenty men in a day. Cultivators are delighted with it, and declare it to be a great saver of time, labor and money.—Exchange namer.

and declare it to be a great s noney.—Exchange paper. There have been a great many digging machines introduced into this country from Ireland.

MEDICAL ULTRAISM.

MEDICAL ULTRAISM.

If there were health in a multitude of medical systems as there is said to be wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, sickness would be unknown in this age of so called pathological discoveries. The homeopathists tell us that the salvation of our lives in sickness depends upon infinitesimal doses and infinite dilution; the hydropathists profess to rain health upon us from shower baths, or soak disease out of us with wet blankets; while a new set of exclusives propose burying us up to the armpits in clusives propose burying us up to the armpits in the earth—putting both feet in the grave as it were, by may of saving our lives! Then, we have San-grados, who are all for bleeding, blistering and low diet; and mineralists, who believe in nothing but mercury and its oxides. It happens, unfortunate-ly, however, for all these theorists that they can show no practical proof of the assumed infallibili of their methods of cure. Not so Professor Hol way, who has really inaugurated a new era in the River 4 feet 10 inches and at a stand. Weather cold and windy.

WHERLING, Dec. 3.

River stationary with six feet water in the channel.—
Further rise expected.

No Coal from Pittsburg—Another Rise in Kentucky.—We have all been disappointed and history of the healing art, and whose medicines for and placing beyond the possibility of a doubt the infalibility of his Pills and Ointment in nineteenintaibility of his Pills and Ointment in nineteen-twentieths of the maladies to which man is sub-jest. Great Britain, the continent of Europe, India, China, Australia, the United States, the West In-dies, British America, every civilized land, and every country to which the pioneers of civilation, commercial and religious, have found their way, ring with the fame of these all conquering remedies. There is no written language in which he cannot There is no written language in which he cannot

There is no written language in which he cannot produce testimonials of their efficacy, no printed one in which they are not advertised and recommended. Such is the demand for them in all parts of the world that they may be justly called a great commercial staple, and the number of agencies for their sale amoun's to tens of thousands!

Professor Holloway, whose comprehensive mind is the motive principle of this immense system of popular dispensaries, is now in this country. His manufactory for the Continent is at New York, and there is no newspaper in the Union that has not endorsed his preparations; no eity or town within the same limits, where they are not kown and appreciated. These facts speak for themselves, and clearly show, that while so many medical dogmatists ly show, that while so many medical dogmatists have been groping in the dark, he has actually discovered and applied the true and only means of radicating the primary causes of disease in the system.—New York Sunday Times EXTRAORDINARY HUNT .- Mr. Chas. Gilkev.

s city, while out with a party hunting deer, or e opposite side of the river, a few days since rformed a feat, which is not set down in the bills f ordinary hunts, and which we think, will stand without a parallel for many days to come. Mr. without a parallel for many days to come. Mr. Gilkey, mounted on an excellent horse, threw a lariette upon a large wild buck and threw him to the ground, the buck bounded to his feet again and showed a disposition to fight, making at Mr. C., who had the other end of the rope fast to the pomel of his saddle. By a rapid movement, Mr. Gilkey avoided the attack of his captive, and taking a turn around a tree, made fast, and killed the buck at his leigure. At the time he was caught, the deer is leisure. At the time he was caught, the dee was in no way injured by the hunters, and was in full vigor and strength.—Independence Despatch

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 3. Trade and commerce have very materially revived during past week, owing to the full resumption of river nav tion which has caused a great deal of activity among pers as freights have declined to the usual rates. The shippers as freights have declined to the usual rates. The hog slaughtering business is now in its full blast, the packers having killed about 28,000 hogs against 60,000 at the same period last season. The packing commenced earlier than last, and the season will close sooner, and the fact of agreat falling off servicent to all, and prices have very materially advanced, the closing quotations being \$6.25 net for hogs averaging over 200 poun's. The weather has been unusually rainy, ance last week, a greater quantity of rain having fallen than at any former eried for over two years. Last night the weather was tormy, with high winds, and to day it is freezing cold.

BAGGING AND ROPE-Holders firm, with fair a ceipts and 1 ght shipments and sales at 18a19c for the fo er, and 9aloc for the latter. Stock on hand about 5,120 ces, and 4.785 coils, exclusive of factories. lers have lowered their figures to 20a25c at 1 , for all good qualities, auticipating a supply from Pitts CANDLES-We quote sale of Star Candles at 25a26e cording to weight. Tallow Candles 12a13c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The receipts of tton are fair, with small sales of middling Alabama a

al2c. We quote yarns the assorted numbers, at 91/2101/2 Halze. We quote yarms the association makes, at 5-januaga (11½c; per dozen in small lots, and at ½c less to the trade. Batting 12½al3c. CHEESE—Sales of Western at 10al1 cts, with light eccipts.

HEMP-The stock continues light; we quote dew roted at \$160\$175 per ton. HIDES—Sales of Green at 7½ cents, with 25c per Hid

or comm ssion; city cured, dry-salted at 14alfc. The mar et for Hides is firm.

with slight tendency to advance; sale of 1,000 bbls coun try brands ut \$5 40. It is now held at \$5 3585 50. Wheat try brands wt \$3.40, It is now held at \$3.338.50. Wheat we quote at \$1 per bushel. Corn -Very scarse; new selling at 56c for new. Oats are very scarce at 45a50c. Barley is dull at \$1.40. Rye 65c.

BRAN AND MEAL—Sales of Bran at \$10*\$11; at 4 Shipstuff at \$22a\$24per ton. Cornmeal \$in70c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Sales of 21 hhds good fair N. O at 11e; common at 1036c; 30 bbls C crushed and powdered

HAY-Firm, and baled Timothy scarce at \$22a933 pe

IRON AND NAILS-Sales of No. 1 Brown PROVISIONS AND LARD-An improved fee ured meats; mess Pork firmer at \$16; no sales of gre eats, but 6,000 hams at 7c from the block; sales of 1,600 t 10%c, and 300 tierces at 10%c.
OIL—Linseed Oil sells from the mills at \$1 65, and

stail; Kanawha Alum 50a55c. Liverpool \$2 per bag. SEEDS-Sales of Clover Seed at 37 25-an advance imothy declined to \$3 50. Flaxseed fi m at \$1 80

WHISKY-Advanced, with sales early in the week a 24e, then 24%c, and 25c. FREIGHTS-Prices have declined with heavy shipment o Wheeling and Pittsburg at 20c, 25c, and 30c per 100 fbs Fo New Orleans the rates declined to 50c and then 40c for yound lots, \$1.25 to \$1 for whisky, per bbl, and 60 to 75c per bbl for flour. Stock, \$8 for mules, \$10 for horses and

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.
The Cattle market is somewhat firmer, as good beev s are rery scarce, the farmers of even Henry and Jefferson driving their good stock to the New York market. We hear of no shipments south. Sales of good beeves for slaughter and seaking ware made as 13 to grow. The seaking first seaking the seaking fed at5 1/25 cents, for butchers. Sales to packers at 41/6

ual rates. Eastern Exchange is active, and cur

EXCHANGE. % prem % prem par % pre B . apar

ADDITIONAL SALES. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3 1966.
There is an active demand for Stearine with a sale

Dats 45a50c. Provisions firm, and \$16 is asked for m Pork. Green hams held at 7%c. Lard 10 1-2a16%c. firm at \$6 net. Sales of 28 hhds Tobacco at \$8 60, 9 05.

60 pounds at 10 1-2c, and 100,000 pounds for future deliv-on private terms. Flour quiet, with sales of 400 bbls

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, M. CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, P. M.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, M.

Flour dull at \$6 60; but generally held at \$6 62. Cor

Helloway's Cintment and Pills.

With these marvellous remedies at hand none need suf-fer; they act in concert on the absorbent system, giving energy, tone and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New Sold at the manufactories. No. 30 Maiden Lane, Ne York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists: 25c., 63%c., and \$1 per pot or box. d6wl FARMERS' HOGS!----HOGS!

WE are prepared to purchase Hogs, direct from the cleaned, but not split through the back-bone-at the highest market price. We shall be culting as late as the fill instan. instan.

dec3 d12&w2is*

COVE GYSTE S. &c.—

30 dozeo (2 ibcans) Cove Oystets;

do feesh Lobsters;

do feesh Lobsters;

10 do 1 and 2 ib cans Salmen;

20 do Tomato Catsup;

10 do Pudding Sauce;

5 do Capers;

5 do Capers;

20 do mssorted Cordials;

20 do winder, half and quarter boxes Sardines;

20 do winder, and quarter boxes Sardines;

With a general assortment of will do right by you.

Send us your orders, and to will do right by you.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

corner Second and Jefferson streets

dec1 d&w

DUGLE GIMP—50 pieces wide Bugle Gimpi just dec3 d12&w2is*

DUGLE GIMP-50 pieces wide Bugle Gimp just JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main street. COMFORTS-300 dozen Comforts, assorted, just ed and for sale by & W. CO., 418 Main street. TIRE WORKS-10 gross 2 ball Roman Candles; do; 10 gross 2 ball Roman Candles;
10 do 3 do do;
5 do 4 do do do;
5 do 6 do do;
10 do 2 conce Rockets;
10 do 3 do do;
10 do 4 do do;
17 ingles, Serpents, Pin-wheels;
And all other Fire Works usually kept.
In store and for s le by DOWNING & BRO.,
decld&w correr Second and Jeff rison streets

FIRE CRACKERS, &c 100 noves Chinese Fire Crackers;
1,600 do Torpedoes;
For sale by
decl d&w corner Second and DOWNING & BRO., corner Second and Jefferson sts To Nervous Sufferers.

A TRACT OF LAND on the Newburgh road, nives from the city adjoining the residence of Win hort. Twenty acres or more, to suit the purchas eap for oash, or one-third eash, and the balence; HENNING & SPEED,

Real Estate Agents, Jefferson stree
between Fourth and Fifth, dec3 d3&w1 JOHN KITTS & CO., SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WE HAVE on hand about \$19,000 worth of fixe medium quality Gold and Silver Watches, the pri pal part of which are made to our order at the lowest prices, and will be sold as low as they can be purched tags to give us a call.

JOHN KITTS & CO., deceived Main street, bet. Fourth and Fift

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY Profitable and Honorable Employment.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Stomach.

Such
as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fulness or Biood to the
Head, Acidity or the Stomach,
tusea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food
ess or weight in the countent, sour Ens, Sinking or a attlering at the Pile of,
Sundang, Fluttering at the Head, Hurris
eathing, Fluttering at the Head, the

A CENTS for the most celebrated manufactories in the Union, desire to call the attention of buyers particularly to the above celebrated instruments, of which the constantly keep a splendid assortment on hand.

For sweetness, quality and equality of tone, power of retaining both lone and tune, delicacy of mechanism both for the mechanism of great durability.

See Section 1. Section 1 rietor in calling the attention of the public t ation, does so with a feeling of the utmost con its virtues and adaptation to the ciscases for atried article but one that has stores' trial before the American peop

Kentucky Testimony. GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

stem. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in ever town an illage in the United States and by Satchiffe & Hugher oursville, Ky.

ULLMAN has removed his place of business from S. ULLMAN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Staple and Fancy

REMOVAL.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &C., &C., &C.,
No. 490, North side Main Street, between Fourth
and Fifth, Louisville, Ky..

I AVING changed location, I would selicit a fail
his share of the Dry Goods trade, as by strict attention
and anople arrangements, I will be enabled to offer Good

dec1 dtf&w4 FLETCHER & BENNETT, DFALERS IN FINE WATCHES, JEW LRY SILVERWARE, No. 463 Main st.ee', bety Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. (ESTABLISHED 1818) FLETCHER & BENNETT'S OBSERVATORY

I hereby certify that I have this cay made a

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

ABRAM HITE, Secretary DIRECTORS. PEFINED BORAX-1,000 pounds CANARY SEED-25 bushe's Canary Seed, for sale by au25 d&w R. A. ROBINSON & CO. PEPPER & SPICE-

CHEMICALS. HEAPEST IN THE MARKET DURKEE, HEATH & CO.

A RE still receiving large varieties of Dry Goods a A. Carpets by express and railrand, nearly every dis-which places our assortment of Goods by far beyond cot some constant of the control of the control of the (HUMBUG) mode of advertising our "entire stock s, tapestry Brussels Carpets;
Ingrains, at low figures;
patterns of Church Carpets that cannot light and other house; Slack Brocade and plant Silve.

0 patterns figured all-wool De Laines
yard, worth \$1 a yard;
New style of quilte whalebone Skirts;

New style of quite: whatebone Skirts; 500 pieces Bed Blankets; Black, grey Peur Laces, new patterns; with 1,000 pie ces of American Prats at 16 cents a yard. DURKEE, HEATH & CO., deeld&w 107 Fourthat, bet. Market and Jefferson.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING ELSE.

FARM FOB SALE.

LyIng in Oldham county. Kentucky, n Westport, adjoining R. Jacob's and Westport, adjoining R. Jacob's and Westport and one mile from Westport, contaming 198 act which will be offered in two seperate tracts. This, on the land, a fine or chard of choice fruit. The tenare as follows:—One-third in hand, and one and two ye for the remainder, with a lien on the land. There is on half or more in fine tumber, standing, sufficient to pay the land if put in market. Sale to take place on the facility of the content of the

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

him a call immediately, on Main street, bets ock and Clay, No. 304.

Also, 10,606 pounds Corn Shucks will be seld low to make room for other goods.

JOHN A. WEINMANN.

Make room for other goods.

J. A. W.

MEAT CUITERS.

150 MEAT CUTTERS, assorted sizes, \$4, \$5, \$6, and tail, by MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

A LICE CARY writes for "The Saturday Evening Post." THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL. See n22 d18w3

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

MRS. MARY A. DENISON writes for "The Saturda Evening Post," THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE. Se Prospectus in another place. 122 diams

FIRST PREMIUM.

SANDFORD'S STRAW-CUTTER

HIS CUTTER, as made by us, has acquired such:
world-wide reputation throughout the Western and
Southern States that we are determined to spare no pair

WISNER'S PATENT WASH TUB.

HE undersigned are the owners of the right to se Wish. R's PATENT WASH-TUB for the State of Kei

Any person wishing to purchase the right of any count not named above, will apply to the undersigned at Coungton, Ky alf diswa RIGGS & ELLIS.

WILLIAM HOWITT, the celebrated English author writes for "The Saturday Evenine Post." TAL

WILLIAM HOWITT, the celebrated English author varies for "The Saturday Evening Post." TAL LENGETTA, OR THE SQUATTER'S HOME. Se Prospectus in another place.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILER

FOR SALE.

HAVE an excellent 3-horse power Engine and Boiler all complete, which I will sell low 1. MILT. MOORE, u20 d4&w4 corner Twelfth and Main streets'

THE STODART PIANO.

SMITH & NIXON, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE STODART PIANO IS UNSURPASSED.

ndays. Office open for the sale of the Family Medicine on 7 A. M to 7 P. M. DR. H. K. R. CO. T & CO. Offices—No. 291 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohi d 512, Broadway, New York.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

STEWART'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS

DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR

FALL SUPPLIES.

RAMSEY & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, FINE SPECTACLES, OPTIC GLASSES, SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, WATCHMAKEL'S MATERIALS, CLOCKS AT WHOLESALE AND REF

CLOCKS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WATCHES.

WM. KENDRICK

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVERWARE

Call and examine.

FRUIT TREES, &C

I S. ARTHUR writes for "The Saturd". Post." THE WITHERED HEART.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

dec2 d1&w4

G. W. BUTTON.

of stand. "THE LOUISVILLE CLOTHIN STORE," where he keeps constantly on hand a fine assort to pursued will be strictly adhered to. To ours and the balance of mankind with you emens Furnishing Goods always on hand; also, Nigge MARK STRAUS, formerly STRAUS & ISAACS Corner Market and First streets, Lenusulla, F s22 d6&wtjan 1st

GODEY'S GREATEST EFFORT. STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

This work has been the standard for twenty-seven y When an imitation has been attempted it has failed. THE ONLY LADY'S BOOK PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. New Features for 1857. How to Dress with Taste. Children's Cloths—How cut and contrave them. Painting on Glass. Patchwork. The Dress Maker and the Milliner. It is a profice of the second of the Milliner of the beginner and the profice of the second of the set of the second of the set of the second of the the in every number.
Actualities—A new series of these illusis will be given.
Seels, and Venetian Lace of every variety,
if the stitch to be used in each will be given. addition to the above, ON & HUNDRED PAGES OF READING will be given OMINY. GODEY'S SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL LONDON, PARIS, AND PHILADELPHIA FASI NS-GODEY'S FOUR FIGURED COLORED FASI

ONS.
EMBROIDERY PATTERNS. MODEL COTTAGES.
DRESS MAKING.—With Diagrams to cut by.
DRESS PATTERNS.—Infants' and Childrens' dresses,
with descriptions how to make them. All kinds of
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he winds that moon,
westhat wisher, and the limbs that fall,
ht of birds, but dying years recall,
jth many a groan.

These, life do typify, orthor is the bind, and treasur'd joys the leaver freeds, the birds that fiv the wintry caves. When comes advers ty. [From the Boston Olive Branch.]

THE BANKRUPT.

BY MAHALA GOWRAN CHAPTER I.

"Will you take another cup of coffee!" sate Mrs. Sandford to her :usband.
"No, I thank you," he replied in a half impa tient tone; and rising abrubtly, took his hat an To the eye of a careless observer, that mansion

was the abode of contentment and happiness. Mr and Mrs. S. had been married three years; sh was a beautiful creature-a calm, blue eve, an sweet disposition, and possessed of a large stor of intellectual wealth; she was a lady in the tru sense of the word; and every way calculated to contribute to the happiness of her husband. They had a splendid establishment, and every thing throughout bespoke the refinement and good taste of the owners. They had been edu good taste of the owners. They had been educated by sensible parents, and knew how to apply and enjoy, rationally, the wealth wherewith God had blessed hem. The three short years they had spent together, had strengthened their attachment, formed upon mutual worth, and they determined to centribute to each others have the strength of happiness, whether in adversity or prosperity Mrs. Sandford seated herself in the recess of the window; and with a beating heart and an anxious gaze, followed the retreating form of her husband, as he slowly paced the gravelled walk to the street. When he disappeared she lea her head upon her hand, and gave vent to red she lean agonized feelings, in a flood of tears. She be gan to contrast her present condition with th past. Three happy years she had spent with Mr. Sandford, rose up before her mental vision Ah, happy years, how quickly they glided away Oa, Mortimer! how can you treat me thus! Mr. Sandford had for several days noticed his altere deportment, and indulged the hope ere this time to have been able to fathom the cause of hi disquietude-the change in his manner toward her. She plainly saw that he shunned he society, for the first time withheld from her hi

Up to the present time she had appeared chee ful in his presence, but now that she was alone her suppressed anxiety broke forth into agons she could hardly subdue. She had in some de gree regained her tranquility, when Mr. Sand ford came home to dinner. The moment his eye rested upon the face of his wife—he saw that she had been weeping, and his heart smote hin for his conduct, yet he dreaded to tell her the truth that he was a bankrupt. He knew he worth and her confiding tenderness, but he wish ed her dream of happiness to last as long a possible, this led him to err in judgment, and prevented him from telling her unshrinkingly that an unfortunate speculation had reduc them from affluence to poverty. But the trace of auxiety and suffering which lingered on the countenance of Mrs. Sandford determined him and seating himself beside her, he made a candi and full disclosure of the change in his fortune 'And is this all!' said Mrs. Sandford in a sol and a cheerful tone; 'has this been the cause of

your disquie ude—it is the loss of a few paltr dollars which has thrown so much gloom ow our once happy home; and can it be that this what you have so much dreaded totell me? But remember, Ada., you have had ever comfort and convenience which wealth afford and have all ways moved in the highest circles of society, and now to step down from affluence to poverty, and be treated with neglect by these too, whom you once considered your frie more I think, than your sensative mind can bear And when I think of the advantages, you mus relinquish, I confess, that a shade of gloon eals over me at the prospect.'
"We will see,' said Mrs. Sanford. 'First, here

is a large house, which can be changed for a "Well!"

'Then, here is a quantity of furniture which we shall not need, nor have any room for in new home. Then, house and furniture dispose, we shall want but one servant—consequen not be expected to give parties, as we have do Again, change of circumstances will give us chance to find who our real fr ends are; for non but true ones will take the trouble to look us up So you see, Mortimer, that in the end, we man not lose so much by the great change in our fo tune as you seem to anticipate.'

But, though Mrs. Sandford's effection for he

husband, and her own excellent understandin prompted her to regard their present state of affairs so lightly, and though she was willing make any sacrifice with fortitude, which circustances might require, she knew and felt deep that the dark waters, through which advers compels us to wade, are indeed discouraging.— She knew enough of society to be satisfied that in the circles which wealth draws around us there are always some who look with envi eves on our condition,' and would rejoice at o fallen fortunes; but whatever were her suffer ings she knew her husband suffered more, an ved to bear their misfortune with composu

CHAPTER II.

Ring ding! went the bell at an early hour, the splendid mansion of Mrs. Lucime Hall, an the servant announced: 'Mrs. Baker.' 'Have you heard the news!' said she, afte the polite ceremony was over, used by fashio able callers.

Oh, only that the wealthy Mr. Sandford ha failed, and is not ing now but a bankrupt.

But Mrs. Sanford will have to lower her dignity a tittle, will she not? said the charitab

'Well, I am glad of the failure,' replied Mr Baker, she can afford to part with some of he high and aristocratic manners. I never though that she was any better than others, though some people think that she is very religious, ver amiable, and an accomplished lady—but I neve could see anything which looked like an ac complishment about her. And I guess when is known that Mrs. Sandford is in indigent circum stances, her friendship will not be any mo sought than ours, and her accomplish

This charita le conversation was interruby another caller—Mrs. Willis. She had a heart, and knew how to sympathize with the un nate, and heard of Mr. Sandford's trou ! with unfeigned regret. 'I have been a frequent visitor, ever since sh

take wings and fly away.

resided in town,' said Mrs. Willis, 'and have never seen any unnatural airs about her, she has always received me with cordiality; always cheerful; her conversation sprightly an animating; and her correct deportment has pro possessed me in her favor, and left impressions in my bosom, which no change of fortune car

After a few minutes spent in miscellaneous conversation, Mrs. Willis apologized for he short call, saying, that she had but just heard of Mrs. Sandford's misfortune, and must give her a call before she returned home, for on account would she now neglect her.'

'I wil accompany you if you are willing,' said Mrs. Baker, 'for I am very anxious to know how she appears since her husband became a And I too,' said Mrs. Hall, 'as it is a pleas

morning, will be one of your number.'
We will not censure the motives which prompted two of the ladies to call upon Mrs. S But let it suffice to say, that they found her home; and they were received with so much politenes;, and she looked so cheerful, and conersed with so much ease, that Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Baker often exchanged glances, as much as to say, 'She either does not know her hus band's condition or canceals it from us.' Not swith Mrs. Villis, for as the other ladies rose to depart, she excused herself for remaining, ing, that as Mrs. Sandford was alone, and having any particular engagement, she would

spend a day with her. This was a most welcome communication to plicit confidence; she had long known her worth and expected her sound judgment would aid her in forming her plans for the future.

To her therefore she made a candid statement of the charge in their circumstances; adding that after all just demands were satisfactorily settled, they would have but little or nothing left; and that it would be a long time, before he band could again be enaged in any profitable

'And now,' said Mrs. Sandford, 'I am goin to communicate to you the course I intend to pursue. I have a cousin residing in the city of B—, an editor of a monthly magazine; and I think of commencing to write articles for him f.r I am quite sure he wilnot refuse to accept of them, and liberally compensate me for

We are going to remove into a small house in L. street; for that is in a less expensive part of the town, and besides attending to my domestic duties, I shall find time to write now and then an article for my cousin, which will I think inter-est the gener-I reader.'

employment in a dry-good store, where he re-ceived wages, sufficient to meet his family ex.

en, and superintended her domestic duties,

will pass over a few years of the his of our friends, and take a view of their hom n 1855. On the bank of a river, near a popu is city in the State of ---- stands a bo home, the wood-bine twining around its lofty abbery enclosed by an iron fence; among the wer-beds. Every thing around exhibits ordered beauty, and no doubt reader, you have guest, who are the owners of this neat edifice. A few weeks ago, as we were traveling, we couldnast the home

irs. S ndford, consequently we availed our elves of the opportunity to give them a call.—
We alighted from the carriage, and walking use avenue, stopped to contemplate the scenery.
The shrubbery was yielding its verdure to the st; the red and vellow leaves were scatter the autumnal winds; the petals of the delicate owers were fading, and they reminded us, that we too, were mortal, and would soon wither and e. As we rang the door-bell, and waiting dmittance, wondered if our friends had changed ke ourselves, and the flowers! A middle aged adv met us as we entered, a line of care wa erceptible upon her brow; but, we recognized ber, and the recognition was mutual, and we ere very soon seated in a handsome parlor ith Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, and four sweet oldren. Time flew swiftly away, and we rectantly departed; perhaps no more to mentil the morning of the resurrection.

Mr. Sandford is now among the wealthiest of r citizens; but he has often been heard to say t had not been for the judicious course pu ed by his wife, he should never probably ha overed his lost fortune. If he had been m ith impatience or repining, when his spirit war ell nigh crushed, probably it would have de royed it clasticity torever; or i fin the con-tended in the second career, he had been been deemed the hable demands of his wife, instead of the reful, and judicious management of their sler r resources, the road to wealth would hav en difficult, perhaps, forever inaccessible.
the days of their adversity, they learned the ortantle son of the great Apostle, 'in whatso

Examination of a Debtor. Mr Snap, of the firm of Snap, Bustle & Considered a lawyer of great shrewdness. ap is some on collecting a debt, and allows there is not a man in the S ate sufficiently stock there is not a man in the S ate sufficiently stocked with brains to get ahead of him in an examination Among the gentlemen who failed in 1854 was Mr Buckram, a dealer in clothing. Buckram owed at the time he 'caved in,' some seven thousand dollars, a large portion of which was due to Bite & Brothers, of New York. Mr. Buckram offered to compromise with Bite & Brothers by paying forty cents on the dollar. Bite & Brothers refused and went to law. As Buckram offered no defense they, of course, obtained judgment. An execution was issued. It produced nothing, however. I Buckram possessed funds, they were placed wher the sheriff could not get at them. Mr. Snap reported to Bite & Brothers rea rted to Bite & Brothers. Bite & Brothers read creport, and told Snap to bring Buckram berea judge. Mr. Snap did so. The examination me off short time since, and showed that Mr. nekram wastoo old a bird to be caught with aff. 'Mr. Buckram, have you any money?' Yes, '.' 'How much?' 'Fifteen hundre?' dollars, 'there is it?' 'In my pocket.' Will you pay it for on the judgment head against you by Bite & rothers?' 'No, sir!' Why not?' 'It is all bad—
lis on the Bank of Niagara.' 'Why did you not yoo in the first place?' 'Thought you liked exere.' 'Have you any other money?' Not a red!'
any pianos?' 'No, sir.' 'Any jewelry?' 'Some.'
'hat does it consist of?' 'Two brass breastpins dt bis ring.' 'And what is the value of that ag?' 'One hundred and fifty dollars; it's gold, 'One hundred and fifty dollars; it's golded with a diamond.' 'And does that belon ?' 'Yes, sir, to me individually.' 'Are yo you?" 'Yes, sir, to me individually.' 'Are you illing to apply that in part payment of Mr. Bite's digment?' 'Could not think of such a thing.' 'Vay not, sir?' 'It's exempted by the statue.' 'Nonsen'e-molaw exempts jewelry.' 'You are istaken, sir.'—Here Mr. Snap appealed to the ourt. The Court decided that the exemption w did not apply to jewelry. 'How as regard-mily pictures?' interrogated Mr. Buckram. 'That's different matter: family nictures are account.' mily pictures? interrogated Mr. Buckram. 'Tim' offferent matter; family pictures are exempwell, sir, that is a family picture, framed in gotere Mr. Buckram lifted up a little lid on who a diamond was mounted, and showed to bourt the minature daguerreotype of his whe Court looked at Mr. Snap. Mr. Snap look Mr. Buckram, and Mr. Buckram looked at Jourt. How says your Honor—is that a family cortrait? 'I think it is.' 'And, being so, it is exempted from execution, is it not?' 'I suppose must decide so.' 'And, having decided so, Mr. Snap is a matter of course, pays the costs of the examination?' The judge said 'Yes,' and Mr. Snap by a forger pails down to carnet tecks' and sweet is

y to effect the object. Buckram takes the mate coolly, and says 'go ahead.' It strikes us that ckram's examination comes under the head o KEEN REJOINDER .- Mr. Buffum, of Lynn rney named Lord, who did his best to I lex and brew-beat him so as to overset t stimony be had given to his client. The ques-n was something relating to machinery, and Ir. Buffum had used t e word 'philosophically his evidence. Mr. Lord continually harped pon his phrase, and endeavored to make the ess ridiculous in the eyes of the jury. At

s finger nails down to carpet tacks,' and swore ght syllables. He paid costs, left the office, a

ys he will have Buckram in the State's prison be has to buy a hundred dollars worth of per

'Pray, Mr. Witness, as you seem to be a grea ilos pher, can you tell me what the consence would be if the air should be exhaust

m a hogshead?" 'Yes, sir,' replied Mr. Buffum, 'the head ould fall in. 'Indeed, sir,' pursued the counsel, 'can vo I me philosophically, why the head should far

'Yes, sir,' returned Buffum, 'it is becau osheads are like some lawvers-their heid re the weakest part!'
The roar of the court-room acknowledged the story of the witness over the counsel.

The Mote and the Beam .- 'John,' said lergyman, to one of his flock, 'you should be a teetotaler-you have been drinking 'Do you never take a wee trap yourself, sin

quired John.
'Ah, but John, you must look at your circum ances and mine.'
'Varra true,' quoth 'John; 'but sir, can yo

ll me how the streets of Jerusalem were keep 'No, John, I cannot tell you that.'

'Weel, sir, it was just because every one cepit his own door clean!' replied John with air of triumph. otch parison looked as if he fully ack owledged the corn, and vamoused. per catechised after that about drinking h

is worthy pastor. A DEW BILL.-Why, uncle Dewlittle, ew you dew? Dew come in and rest a little, ew. How dews aunt dew, and what is she ewing now! And dew tell us all about the Come, dew sit up to the table, and des s we dew: dew help yourself, and dew tall me, and dew not make me dew all the talking or I shan't dew it. Now dew say somethin

REMARKABLE INVENTION.—A machinist in Mem bis, Tenn., has invented what he terms a marin ocomotive, which is destined to be substituted fo he present steam water craft. It makes the base the present steam water craft. It makes the base of the boat the propelling agent, instead of having paddle wheels at the sides, or the ordinary screw propellor at the stern. The invention consists in using two huge parallel hollow screws in the place of the present keel, and revolving them by means of steam power, so that they will cut their way through the water as the common screw cuts the wood. The screws are of iron, and, as before tated, are hollow, but divided into compartments as a precaution against sinking in case of accident. The cabin of the locomotive will be constructed of e cabin of the locomotive will be constructed of me work, elevated above these screws, thus ading the passage of fresh air through its whole th and breadth. It is believed that, whe

aidly put upon the water, under advantageous clumstances, the locomotive can make about thir niles per hour. Much confidence is expressed Memphis in the triumph of the invention. MAGNETISED APRICOTS .- Magnetism has gre effect upon animals, even upon vegetables. At St Quentin we have seen Dr. Picard make magnetic experiments upon all kinds of plants. We have seen many rose bushes magnetised, especially two seen many rose bushes magnetised, especially two of which one was dying and had only a single leaf which became yellow and dropped immediately: the other was constantly green, and was well stocked the first was magnetised to give it vitality, and the other for the purpose of depriving it of life; and so the really happened. Dr. Picard has also in his caplen an apricot tree, upon which be magnetized three apricots, for the purpose of increasing their size; and this too happened, since these three apricots are as large as anoples, whilst the others are size: and this too happened, since these three apricots are as large as apples, whilst the others are even less than walnuts. To what is that to be attributed? To more accident? Then Dr. Picard's garden is full of such accidents. But it is in every one's power to witness these curious phenomena, since the place lies open and free to all who wish to enter it and judge for themselves.

Animal Magnetism.

The new electric light recently patented by the merican inventor in England, and yielding the most intense and beautiful illumination yet attained y science, will, it is stated, be used on board the mship Adriatic. Those who have investigated umstances, the electric light can be seen a

SENDING A "CLUB!"-"Tommy, my son, what e you going to do with that club "Send it to the editor, of course. "But what are you going to send it to the edito

Cause he says if anybody will send him a club will send them a copy of his paper."
The mother came ner fainting, but retained coniousness enough to ask:
"But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose h "Well, mother, I don't know, unless it is to knock "Here, Jane, take this boy and put him to bed

Mr. Sandford was willing his wife should take any course she thought best—Mrs. Willis, assented to her proposition; hoping that success might crown her future efforts, They soon removed to their new home, and Mr. S. obtained employment in a dry-good store, where he re-RUND MINISTERS .- It is well known that the he was blind, and of course could not.

"An' I wish they were a' blind'," was the lady's the Legislature and axe, narrow axe, post axe, axe of the Legislature and axe of the Apostles.

Teacher—Good! go to the head of your class.

penses. Mrs. Sandford succe sfully used her Jefferson on Patwick Henry and Jackson. The following, from the private papers of Daniel Febster, just printed, are notes of a conversation

JEFFERSON'S ACCOUNT OF PATRICK HENRY Patrick He ry was originally a bar keeper. He was married very young, and going into business, on his own account, was a bab crupt before the year was out. When I was about the age of fifteen I left the school here, to go to the college at William and the second here, to go to the college at William and the second here, to go to the college at William and the second here, to go to the college at William and the second here, to go to the college at William and the second here, to go to the college at William and the second here, to go to the college at William and the second here. left the school here, to go to the college at Williamsburg. I stopped a few days at a friend's in
the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having
spent the Christmas holidays there, I proceeded to
Williamsburg. Some question arose about my admission, as my peparatory studies had not been
pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight
at which time. Have appeared in Williamsburg t which time Honry appeared in Williamsburg nd applied for a license to practice law, havin, commenced the study of it at or subsequently to be time of my meeting him in Louisa. There wer the time of my meeting him in Louisa. There were our examiners—Wythe, Penditen, Peyton Ranlolph and John Randolph. Wythe and Pendleton
tt once rejected his application. The two Ranlolphs, by his importunity, were prevailed upon to
ign the license; and having obtained their signaures, he applied again to Pendleton, and after uch entreaty and many promises of future study, ecceeded in obtaining his. He then turned out for practicing lawyer. The first case which brought minto notice was a contested election, in which we have the control of appeared as counsel before the Committee of the ouse of Burgesses. His second was the Parson' use, already well known. These and similar ef its soon obtained for him so much reputation, that orts soon obtained for him so much reputation, in et was elected a member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any man ever was, und it is not now easy to say what we should have lone without Patrick Henry. He was far before all in maintaining the spirit of the Revolution. Eisinfluence was most extensive with the members om the upper counties, and his boldness and the des overawed and controlled the more cool or th rotes overswed and controlled the more cool of the more timid aristocratic gentlemen of the lower par of the State. His eloquence was peculiar, if indee it should be called eloquence, for it was impressive and sublime, beyond what can be imagined. Although it was difficult, when he had spoken, to te what he had said, yet, while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in consensition to my opinion—had produce always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to my opinion—had produced a great effect, and I myself been highly delighted and moved, I have asked myself when he ceased:—"What the devil has he said?" I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, and his manner and voice free and manly. His utterance neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short—from a quarter to a half an hour. His pronunciation was vulgar and vicious, but it was forgotten while he was speaking.

He was a man of very little knowledge of any sort, he read nothing, and had no books. Returning one November from Albermale court, he borrowed of me Hume's Essays, in two volumes, saying he should have leisure in the winter for reading.—In the spring he returned them, and declared that

the spring he returned them, and declared the ne had not been age to go intheir than wenny thirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almos nothing—he could not write. The resolutions of 75, which have been ascribed to him, have by man been supposed to have been written by Mr. John son, who acted as his second on that occasion; but if they were written by Henry himself, they are no work of the proposal or the second on the second on the second on the second on the second or the such as to prove any power of composition. Neither in politics nor in his profession was he a man of a power of composition. The biographer says that he read Plutarch every year, doubt whether he ever read a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he generally posserved decorum in debate. On one or two occasions are the control of th ons I have seen him angry, and his anger was rible; those who witnessed it were not disposed to couse it again. In his opinion he was yielding and practicable, and not disposed to differ from his friends. In private conversation he was agreeable and facetious, and, while in genteel society, appeared to understand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society and sought it often as possible. He would hunt in the pine woods of Fluvanna, with overseers, and a people of that description, living in a camp for a fortnight at a time without a change of raiment.—I have often been astonished at his command of proper ianguage; how he attained a know-edge of it I never could find out, as he read so little and conversed little with educated men. After all, it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the Revolution, in Virginia. In that respect ble; those who witnessed it were not dispe he allowed that he was our leader in the measure of the Revolution, in Virginia. In that respect more was due to him than any other person. It was not had him we should probably have got or oretry well, as you did, by a number of men of near y equal talents, but he left us all far behind. His olographer sent the sheets of his work to mea hey were printed, and at the end asked for my phinon. I told him it would be a question hereaf er, whether his work should be placed on the shel of history or nanegyie. It is a poor book, written er, whether ms work should be placed on the ser, whether ms work should be placed on the ser, as had taste, and gives so imperfect an idea atrick Henry, that it seems intended to show one writer more than the subject of the work.

R.JEFERRSON'S OFINION OF ANDREW JACKSO!

I feel mystel altymed at the prospect of seein

I feel much alarmed at the prospect of second Jackson President. He is one of the most men I know of for such a place. He has herry little respect for laws or Constitutions, and i fact, an able military chief. His passions a rrible. When I was President of the Senate l was a Senator; and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often choke with rage His passions are no doubt cooler now, he has been uch tried since I knew him, but he is a dangerou

of Know-Nothingism. re, and which bloomed, but for a day, has he med to the tomb with other relics of bart while it lived, it bore fruits to test its hear What are its fruits:

The Brief and Inglorious Reign

It has borne the apple of discord, and thrown tinto the midst of a peaceful and happy people. It has scattered the poisonous seeds of hatred, trife and anarchy broadcast. It has brought forth oppression of citizens be ause of their religious faith.

It bas extended tyrannous arms over citizens of eign birth. It has bound men politically by secret oaths to

rush out the rights of freemen on account of period of the citical differences of opinion.

It has covered with contumely, and reproach the It has incited to violence, to incendiarism, urder, for selfish and political ends.

It has turned the pulpit into a political rostru Sabbath into a political holi rs of Christ into partizan orators.

It has set at nought the wisdom of the father

at has set at hought the wisdom of the lathers, and sought "to alienate one portion of the country from the other," and "to render alien from each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

It has destroyed the purity of our elections, and orrupted our electors by bribes.

It has inculcated the "higher law" doctrine, and has fostered a spirit of insubordination to the laws

the land, and the Constitution of the country.

thas put passion in the place of judgmen judice in the place of reason, raining in the of argument, and falsehood in the place It has done more than all other organizations

encourage abolitionism, and to give place and pover to the enemies of Southerninsti utions.

QUITE A DELICACY! -The New Orleans Cre. ent, as a pair to the description of the lobs er atching process in Boston Bay, gives the follow ng description of the method in which "the cele rated New Orleans delicacy, crawfish," are

taken: In the first place, provide yourself with seve In the first piace, provide yoursel with seven ing wheat or broom straws and a small quantit hog's lard—proceed to some locality where gan known to be abundant—persons of great expe-tee generally solect one of the cometeries—and wring found a hole, which is quite an easy matter cometer and of one of your straws and effort. rease the end of one of your straws and stick own and watch. By-and-by you will observe the ere is something going on, for your straw will be not o move about in a very agitated manner-

The Western Democrat has a "pome" we parts upon the "union of Sam Know-Nothing and the beautiful maiden Black 'Republic canism" at the North. The concluding part is as follows:

THEY EMBRACE. Fly around the bob tail, Tangle up feather beds, Caster up rag tag, "Sail in" wooly heads, Walk in Fremont, On the Union trample, Take a hand at free love Pitch in "Betsey Triggers" With Frederick in the corner, Fly around free niggers, Old Buck's a "goner."

Which was the First? IGNORAMUS, Whether was the first, the egg or the hen?— Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men. FIRST SCRIBE.

The hen was first, or where the egg? Give us no more of your doubts, I beg SECOND SCRIBE. The egg was first, or whence the hen? Tell me how it could come, and when.

IGNORAMUS. A fig for your learning, 'tis fudge, I vow! If you can settle this question now, So tell me, I pray you, ye learned men, Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

SILVER CHAMBER .- The Sultan of Turke intends having a good time. He is building siver chamber. All the furniture and appurter ances of the boudoir to be composed entirely The round table in the midst admirable workmanship; the surface is of polis Sultan has destined this unique specimen of Oriental recklessness of expense to be his favorit retreat in the garden of the seraglio, whence of daylight is always to be excluded tude he cannot enjoy in the palace

JENNY LIND AND LABLACHE. -On the occasion JENNY LIND AND LABLACHE.—On the occasion of this charming singer's second rehearsal at the opera house, the celebrated Lablache was so delighted with her singing, that he came up to her and said, "Give me your hand; every note in your voice is a pearl." "Give me your hat," was the reply; and then putting it up to her mouth, and giving one of her incomparable roulders. "Here." said she, "is a hat full of pearls for you.

Teacher-How many kinds of axes are there

An Important Article. The following article from the Richmond Enquirer, a leading Southern Democratic pa-

per, will be read with much interest at this THEINCOMING ADMINISTRATION-The Charles THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION—The Charleston Mercury and New Orleans Delta.—Not at all
liscouraged by their recent repulse, the retainers
of Fremont are busily employed in constructing a
basis of party organization for the campaign of
1860. The plan is to rally the Black Republican
forces upon a platform of sufficient compass to embrace every opponent of slavery and every enemy
of the South, and then to begin a systematic, incessont, and unsermonious warfer upon the next Adnt, and unscrupulous warfar- upon the next Ad inistration. Unless, at the end of his term, Mr unistration. Unless, at the end of his term, an uchanan's administration can command the popursupport, a Black Republican succession will be nevitable consequence. There will be no oth arty to inherit the dead man's effects.

The blunders of the Democracy, then, are to be advantages of Black Republicanism. What

sson of caution and circumspection does this fact scaleate upon every person who is any sort respon bile for the policy of the party! With what obsta-les and embarrassments does it threaten the incom ocratic and Black Republican partie e nearly balanced in respect of power. The for er was victorious in the recent struggle, but suc

ntal advantages. The latter has ab ted nothing

its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its prepara

i its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its prepara-ions for another battle.

In the next contest circumstances must be gainst us. The Democratic party will be placed a very critical position and will be subjected to trial that will tax its wisdom and its streng th to the timost. Under the best auspices an administra-tion can hardly survive the vengeance of its for-ing the treachery of its friends. How difficul-hen, for a President to steer safely into harbor when his course lies among breakers, and he must accounter the favy of an inwitable, storm! Every for a rresident to steer safely into harbor his course lies among breakers, and he must neer the fury of an inevitable storm! Every foresees the difficulties and dangers of Mr mana's path. Everybody understands that his instration must stand the hazards of a section of the progression. But this is not all. The Blood interests and the hazards of a section of the progression. controversy. But this is not all. The Black an party will watch and waylay him at ever republican party will watch and waylay him at every step of his progress, will interpose all manner of obstacles in his way, will harrass him by open assault, will undermine him by secret treachery, will aggravate his embarrassments, will oppose his measures, thwart his policy, detect his blunders—in short, will fight him with every weapon known in political warfare. Can his administration triumphover such an accumulation of obstacles? Can Mr. Buchanan conduct the Democratic party through all these difficulties and dangers, bring it into the field in 1860, with no less of prestage or power? eld in 1860, with no less of prestige or power?— the exploit would rival the retreat of the Russian ter the fall of the Malakoff, but the strategy of rtschakoff is essential to its accomplishment.—
e most brilliant reputation for statesmanshij
l be the prize of success; the irreparable overow of the party, and the ruin of the country

throw of the party, and the ruin of the country, will be the penalty of failure.

In the wisdom and firmness of Mr. Buchanan we have implicit confidence. But the fid-lity of the party must be equal to the ability of the leader.—
To succeed in his arduous enterprise he must have the zealous support of the united Democracy.

The journals in the interest of the Black Republican party appreciate the embarrassments of Mr. Bachanari, resisting. They makestand the condichanan's position. They understand the condi-us of his success. They know that the integrity nee their artful attempt to sow distrust between two sections of the party—an enterprise to ich the Herald devotes itself with indefatigable iduity. Hence the absurd story of the ascen-

he South.

The Charleston Mercury and the New Orleans leita are in no sense party papers, and in their iscussion of political matters they allow themelves a latitude which is limited only by their own leas of consistency and duty. But they are conucted with very remarkable ability, and with the quest and most enlightened regard to the interests. uest and most enlightened regard to the interest the South. We are surprised, therefore, tha any, they uo not see now energively they are ausse of Black Republicanism in repelling the pathies of the Northern Democracy and by any a distrust of the incoming Aministration despair, in advance, of Mr. Buchanan's abilishield the South from aggression, at leasing the term of his Presidency? Why prescrib during the term of his Presidency? Why prescribe a policy to him which, in the nature of things, he cannot undertake? This prophecy of evil contributes to the fulfilment of its own foreboding; and these extravagant speculations can only end it dissappointment. Meanwhile, however, they animate the hopes of the enemies of the South, and depress the spirit of our Northern allies. Can we gain any advantage for the common cause by he reviewed in products a sphitton and by tendering. our support to Mr. Buchanan on im ossible condi-tions? Do we not run the hazard of alienating his confidence and losing the influence of his adminis-tration?

In the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Buchanan wa In the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Buchanan was not the first choice of a majority of the Southern Democracy. But his nomination was accepted with satisfaction; and he was supported in the South with unexampled unanimity. Both the Delta and Mercury aided in his election, and why? Not, certainly, because it was expected that Mr. Buchanan would come up to the full measure of our wants and demands. We anticipated no such thing, and hence the opposition to his nomination in the first instance. He was supported by those who are stignents. nce. He was supported by those who are stitized as the "extremists" of the South, because matized as the "extremists" of the bouth, becaus of the probity of his personal character, his ability in administration, and the well attested fairnes and friendlines of his disposition towards the South He received the almost unanimous vote of the South, without which his election would have been

He is, therefore, in some sort, the President o He is, therefore, in some sort, the resident of e South—not in a sectional sense, but in the sense at he owes his election chiefly to the support the South. Why, then, should any Southern man ticipate his administration with distrust? He as elected under pledges (implied in the principal of the principal of the principal of the progress of the captures and as actory in the progress of the canvass; and, a see pledges were in harmony with his antece ents, and with the spirit of the Northern Democ ents, and with the spirit of the Northern Demonstration tory, there is no reason to apprehend their viola-on. In any eventit will be time enough to suspect ir. Buchanan, and to oppose his administration hen he discovers, by some unequivocal act of bad ith, that he does not deserve the confidence and

pport of the South. The South occupies a precarious position in th The South occupies a precarious position in unfederacy, and to sustain herself she has need o rery artificial support. Prudence should be threedominant principle of her statesmanship while he is content to remain in the Union. In the orth there is a party well affected to her interests. The President elect is pledged to protect he ghts. For ourselves we find, independently of obligations of party, abundant reason to solici ligations of party, abundant reason tos northern Democracy, and 11 ce of the Federal Executive. e case, we would strengthen rather than destre integrity of the Democratic organization, at when the final conflict comes (if come it must bouth may not find herself utterly friendle nd alone. Such being the case, we mean to sup ort Mr. Buchanan's administration, in the con ent belief that the South will never regret he

[From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Times | Irish Emigration to Buenes Ayres, As already mentioned, the Waterwitch, 400 tons astrong, commander, the property of Mr. Smi of the largest South American shipowners e of the largest South American sinpowhers i verpool, sailed on Monday from the port of Duk, laden with a general cargo, and having o and 115 emigrants bound for Montevideo an enos Ayres. This change of the field of ventur much North to the South has been adopted by the properties. Irish Roman Catholics at the suggestion etrish Roman Catholics at the suggestion of ceral clergymen of that persuasion resident in the tited States, who have not failed to impress their mer flocks with a due horror of the hostility the Know-Nothing party towards all strangers general, and especially towards the Irish emiant. The Freeman's Journal says:

"The emigrants are all from the neighborhood of flarming tenantry of that district, whence we may also the property of the property of the towards that are not that for the property of the prope

he farming tenantry of that district, whence warm, what perhaps is very little known, that a migration upon a limited scale, but attended with the most beneficial results to the working class ho have gone out, has been stendily goingouf rote county of Westmeath for the last fifteen erenty years, and the community of Irish now uenos Ayres amounts in number to 12,000 soul! Roman Catholic, well provided with except clarge president among them, and of who all Roman Catholic, well provided with ex-lent clergymen resident among them, and of wh-Rev. Anthony Fahey has for many years past h-a prominent position among his flock. This re-end gentleman has, we understand, been the inst ment of founding among them a hospital, and latte a society of the Sisters of Mercy for the educa-of the rising generation. The pursuits from whi-the Irish in Buenes Ayres derive so much: cultural pursuits generally for the supply of the bity. The value of the production of wool in the province of Buenos Ayres, 15 years ago did not ex-ceed £100,000. Now its yearly value approximates close upon a million, and meets with ready mark-ets in Belgium, France and England. The govern-ments bordering on the River Platte act with the greatest kindness to the Irish, and as the latter are all of the religion of the country, it harmonizes ll of the religion of the country, it harmonize he two races. We understand that the Irish emi grants to Buenos Ayres improve greatly in ac and steady haibts after a residence of three or four years, and fortunes of from £5,000 to £50,000 ar quite common among them. The yearly sums transmitted to the country of Westmeath reguarly increase in amount, the object of the senders being to assist their relations, or to pay the passages of those whom they may have induced to join them. The persons who sailed in the Waterwitch have all gone out at the earnest solicitation of their friends."

ADULTERATION OF GOLD .- The New York Register of last Friday says.
Only a few days since a modern chemist took thousand dollars in gold eagles and put them through a crucible; the next day he deposited the

allion in the assay office, and the day after re ceived a 'bar' marked \$1,060.'

The plain English of this is—'Some other metalic substance can be combined with gold, and such combination will stand the assay test of our mints.' The secret or science of doing this was discovered in France, and communicated to this country early last summer. The case cited above is only one of repeated experiments made, with like results, at the assay office in this city, and at the mint in Philodelphia. As the sume assay tests are used in cived a 'bar' marked \$1,060. the assay office in this city, and at the mint in Philadelphia. As the same assay tests are used in the European mints, the same results would undoubtedly follow. Hence, we irresistibly come to the conclusion that operato s, batkers or bullion dealers, having their headquarters in France, are engaged in this appreciation of the precious mets als. This, to our vision solves the great financial mystery of the premium paid for bullion without raining all parties engaged in it. sea, and other influences will make their mark upon

coin made of it.

The Register very tritely observes—'while olf ofgy chemists fill sincoure offices on fat salaries modern chemists are playing such pranks as this ARRIVAL OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR .- The firs irect, if not the only, arrival of sugar this season rom New Orleans was by H. W. Newcomb & Bro. t was a lot of 36 hogsheads, by the Fanny Bullitt, o Cairo, and from thence to this city by the steam-

A great breeze has been raised in Detroit in son chops and roan sausages are eaten with great relish, this season of the year.

Letter from Oldham.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]
The Battle fought and won-Thanks to the Ol Line Whigs-Reflections-The Courier, &c., &c. BROWNSBORO, KY., Nov. 26, 1856.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Esq. Dear Sir: The great polit al battle has been fought, and victory perches upn the Democratic banner. Thanks-ten thousan anks, to those true patriots of the Old Whig earty, who, preferring the perpetuity of the Union nd the prosperity and happiness of their countr any party, have nobly and fearlessly battled for he Constitution and the Union, and assisted in chieving the great victory over the combined for es of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism. The black waves of Abolitionism which for awhile reatened to engulph this glorious Union, and de oy the liberty which was given us by the patriots '76 were driven back, and their paricidal inter ions thwarted. The great (?) "American party who boasted of "having arisen upon the ruins the Old Whig and Democratic parties," who a sured "all the world and the balance of mankind that "Americans must rule America," that the "cussed furriners" should no longer assist in ruining the country by elevating to office hungry officianters, who cared for nothing but spoils, &c., &c. this should be prevented and none but the put and ablest men should be trusted. "Office

est and ablest men should be trusted. "Outer hould seek the man ind not the man the office, ras their cry, when, God knows, a more unscruptions set of demagogues never held office than tho led ed by the K. N. party in '54.

But their reign is over, their triumph is at an end only one State in the Union acknowledges the su remacy of the oath-bound, proscriptive party, and that State pistols, brass knucks, &c., were ver fective in obtaining that supremacy. Marylan bw, will be "the star that never sets"—the refug ow, will be "the star that never sets"—the reing if K. N.'s. She is the only specimen of "American uling America," and the only spot where "Sam" low known. There is no chance for the poor fe ow, unless he falls into the embrace of "Sambo, which I think he is inclined to do, for "Sam," project of the property of the p and let his remains be undisturbed. The Courier is now the paper in this comm The Courier is now the paper in this communic is a miscellaneous family paper it has no superior flay it find its way in every family circle in the Juion, and may its editor receive (as he deserve of) the applause of every patriot North and Sout Cast and West. Respectfully, B. F. M.

Spiritualism.

We notice some amusing accounts of spirits nifestations in the New York Tribune of Satur lay, which exhibit the greenness of some person as decidedly refreshing. Several practical illustra ons of the truth (?) of the theory are given. One of these is as follows: Four of us were sitting a round a table

adies and two gentleman—resting our hands on th dge, and at the same time in personal contact wit ach other, in order to complete the spiritual circle due of our numbhr was a young man of unusus e of our number was a young man of unusus elligence, and genius, I may say. He had latel en obliged to go into chancery, having been de uded by his partner in the wholesale shoe bus ss. He had also had a disappointment in love ich weighed upon his spirits, but to which we delicacy, did not allude. He interrogated th rits as to what branch of business he should no spirits as to want branch of cosmics he should not take up for the purpose of renovating his fortune whereupon the medium, one of the young ladies, Miss S., rapped out, 'Go into the confectionery biness!' Receiving so prompt an answer, he claimed, his whole frame racked with emotion, 'there any female now living to whom I should prove addresses, and, if so, whom?' The medium and the second of the second o there any female now living to whom I should pay addresses, and, if so, whom? The medium herself, who, covered with confusion, exclaimed at most that she had in vain tried to refrain from speaking those words, but the spirit compelled their utterance. The young man soon after wen into the confectionery business, and has succeeded far beyond his expectations; and last month he married Miss S., a young lady of beauty and a high degree of fancy and genius. Their married life is egree of fancy and genius. Their married life ined to be most happy.

Miss S. is obviously the stronger-minded of th wo, and as it is not leap-year, she ingeniously con ived a partnership in the "confectionery business ut here is another practical example:

A large party, of which I was one, sat arouse table. Hands were placed and the personance completed. Then one of the ladies, Mrs. G., a widow of mature age, commenced interrogate her husband, now in the realms of bit belowed in the complete of the comple Edward," she said, "may I marry again?" Thedium, a Miss B., rapped out, Yes, Mary Ann, nedium, a Miss B., rapped out, Yes, Mary Ann hall not be jealous; there is no jealous; in Heaver "Who shall I marry?" said she. The medium raped, "A gentleman in a checked vest, blue droat and gray pants; his name I know not." this we all instinctively turned to Mr. L., one of ounber, dressed exactly like the spirits description Starting up, he exclaimed, "What, me!" and the spirit replied, "The same!" Mrs. G. and Mr. hereupon ratired from the group, and after a she hereupon retired from the group, and after a sho-inversation, discovered that there really was ery striking elective affinity between them, an

And here another:

I myself lost my wife some time since, and I myself lost my wile some time since, and, a few evenings ago, thought I would interrogate her. The medium, my niece, a sweet girl of 17 years, and very intelligent, rapped out first that my wife was in heaven and very well contented.—
Then, when I further questioned her about the ery pleasant ladies and gentlemen here.-ormer friend W. has showed me particular attention; I also fi d P. very pleasant, and c lance with him.' When I interrogated her a my marrying again, she said: 'No! You must rote yourself to spiritualism!'

We must not omit one other practical example of the truth of spiritualism! Having lost a valuable bull terrier a month so ago, to which, though of a violent nature, I wa much attached, I interrogated the spirit of my de ceased grandmother about it, asking her where i

ras. The medium, a Mr. M. rapped out the starting word, 'Hark!' Instantly all was hushed; whe rith a rush and a bound, Pedro sprang, from what has been starting word, 'Hark!' and a bound, Pedro sprang, from what has been starting to the starting with a rush and a bound, Pedro sprang, from what has been starting to the starting with the starting was a star n his old way, at the legs of the company SHIRTS IN NICARAGUA.-Shirts must be scar

SHETS IN NICARAGUA.—Shirts must be scanned in Nicaragua. A correspondent of the Grannad newspaper, signing himself 'Titus Bricks,' says Being very glad to learn Spanish, I have begun to board at a native's house. Before I was ther many days I became acquainted with a very pleas nt native woman, who gave me to understand hirt. I told her as wen as I could that I assume that it did it myself at the lake, where I could lie in the later until it dried, under the pretense of bathing went have always been my weakness. I gaw er the shirt four days ago, she has not return with it. I will not tell you how I feel; but laying abed four days is no joke.

A party of workmen, a few days since hear A party of workmen, a few days sin while making an excavation at Taylorsville, a li own a few miles below this city on the Kentuchore, found a bottle containing bills on the inited States Bank, amounting to forty thous ollars. Our informant, a citizen of the town, eves them to be genuine bills .- Cincinnati Ga

THE HOG MARKET .- The market has assume firmer tone, with liberal receipts, and a few sales at \$5 75 net. The pens are pratty well filled, and the packers actively at work. The following is from the Cincinnati Gazette of yes-

terday: The speculative movement in the provision ma ket was somewhat prominent to-day, and the were sales to a moderate extent—the particulars which were not made public—at advance price Lard sold at over 10c, for prime barrel. Mess po ought \$14, and green shoulders were also hig brought \$14, and green shoulders were also high The advance in hogs over yesterday was 10 al5o p 100 lbs, closing with a very strong tendney the wards \$6. The cause of this upward movement to noticed in our last issue. It is based entirely on a anticipated deficiency, as indicated by the receip at this port so far this season. There is no con-sumptive demand for products, excepting lard. Country dealers are the most free purchasers for both hors and provisions. both hogs and provisions.

f the 26th inst., says: In this State, from all the facts which we have been able to gather, the indications are that there will be as many pounds of pork, but not so many hogs this year as last. The shipments of hogs on foot will be treble the number this year that there was last, consequently the quantity of pork packed promises to be much less. In Iowawe learn that the number and weight of gs have increased this season, while in this State and Missouri there are not so many hogs, but as we

Hogs IN Illinois .- The Chicago Democra

ave stated, fully as much pork, the quality being better.

Packers in this city are paying \$4 75a5 25 net, and \$3 25a4 50 gross, but large shipments on foot and in carcass are being made to the East, with the prospect of of more remunerative prices.

HIGH PRICED LAND .- Two hundred and sixty High Prices Land.—Two hundred and sixty-two acres of the form of the late John King, Esq., lying one mile from town, on the Winchester road, was sold at auction, on Tuesday last, at \$113 per acre. Another lot, of ahout fourteen acres, brought \$130 per acre. Payments—one third in hand and the balance at one and two years. On Wednesday the farm of James R. Wright, de-ceded try, miles from town, on the Levington sed, two miles from town, on the Lexingt oad, containing 346 acres, was sold for \$92 60 pe

Mr. Wm. K. Griffith was the purchaser of the first tract and Mr. Robert Langston of the other. Paris (Ky.) Citizen, 28th. A DUEL IN PROSPECT .- The New York Sunday Herald says:-

Herald says:—

The charge of dishonesty and treachery made by Mr. Randolph against Gen. Goicouria caused the latter to send to Mr. Randolph yesterday morning a verbal challenge to mortal combat, which Randolph refused to receive, and required his communication to be made in writing. Gen. Goicouria immediately sent a written challenge, which was promptly secented. We are informed that are nonements have epted. We are informed that arrangements have een made for a hostile meeting between the par INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL .- A letter in the

take the blind out after the crowd dispersed, which he did, and after cutting the sash out with a knife, entered the store, and took the articles from the New York Herald, dated Rio, Oct. 10, says: show case. "The stock of Coffee is increasing, owing to the meness of the weather, which enabled planters to end in large supplies. The orders from France, leigium and England are large, and but few vessels Belgium and England are large, and but tew vessels are loading for the United States. You will not be a little surprised when I tell you that emigration is rapidly increasing here; the government is well aware of its great advantages, and have succeeded in attracting the attention of European settlers.—The French and Portuguese are increasing rapidly, and the English, Irish and Scotch are coming in thousands, and settling on the finest lands in the world. Beggil will assume a proud position among rorld. Brazil will assume a proud position among the great st run was made, the deposits were e nations very soon."

There is no doubt that the report of the failure of The cars on the Nashville railroad are A great breeze has been raised in Detroit in consequence of the discovery of horse beef in sansages, made by a German in that city. According to French authority, horse beef is as good as any; and in Paris at the present time, sorrel stakes, iron grey thus season of the year.

There is no doubt that the report of the tangency of the bank was false and malicious. We hope Col. Burchwell will be able to sustain the run which this false report occasioned, and have much confidence that he will.

Sugar Cane. The experiments made by Major Sibley, of Saint Charles, and Mr. Geyer, of this country, in the culture of the sugar cane, appear to have been simultaneous with efforts made in other portions of the United States, and in higher laitudes. These gentlemen used the seed of the Japan and Chinese cane, and as we have already noticed, exhibited at the recent St. Louis Fair, specimens of the cane and seed together with samples of the swent obtained. eed, together with samp'es of the syrup obtained by a process of their own.

by a process of their own.

In Massachusetts, at Newton Centre, a gentleman cultivated during the present season, the Chinese cane, manufacturing from it some most excellent molasses, thus confirming the statement made by Major Sibley in his paper submitted to the Agricultural Association, that it could be cultivated anywhere South of latitude forty-two.

In Georgia experiments have been made with the same cane by a Mr. Peters, of Calhoun, who made over three hundred galon of syrup from it and states that four hundred gallons of syrup may be made from the produce of an acre of the cane.

The experiments in New England have convince

parties there, that it may be cultivated as easily and successfully as corn. Taking the three latitudes of Massachusetts, Middle Missouri and Georgia, it would seem that the climate and soil of every portion of the United States, are adapted to the culture of this important stanks and way with he was States heretofore regarded as physically incapaci-tated for the growing of sugar.

The high rates at which sugar has ruled, for

The high rates at which sugar has ruled, for some time past, and the poor prospect of an abatement for many months, if not years, to come, indicate to agriculturists, that here is an inviting opportunity to enter largely into the culture of an article, which yields liberally to the hand of the farmer or planter, and promises him a generous remuneration, while some hope might be luduiged by consumers, of relief from the ruinous prices we now pay for sugars. The introduction of new machinery dispenses with the necessity of retaining a large force for growing the cane and manufacturing the sugar, and places those who have not from one hundred to a thousand negroes, on an equal footing with those who have, with less expense to encounter. If the large wheat and corn growing Stat should undertake to cultivate sugar, and the North and South both be the source of supply, the pro-bability of a general failure of the crop and conse-quent rise in prices, till the affinent and poor to-gether complain, would be so diminished as to be of comparatively slight weight in price current calculations.

As it is now, a drought or freshet, or frost, over but a small portion of the Southern country spreads a panic throughout the United States mar ket, and a loss of but a quarter of a crop, advance

to acces, till housewives economise in preserves, and spoor drink unsweetened coffee.

No general failure of the wheat crop is ever like-to occur, because of its general diffusion throughout all latitudes, and the probability that if in on State the drought, or rust, or fly destroys th state the drought, or rust, or fly destroys the harvest, it will escape these elsewhere, and the general average be not greatly changed. The same might be expected of sugar, if grown in every state, and all expensive fluctuations be escaped. This matter is worthy the attention of agriculturists, who may become producers of this indispensable family article, and one of no inconsiderable cost even to small families for these for the same producers. cost even to small families, for themselves and for the sugar markets of the country. Scores engage every year in the maple districts, in the manufacture of sugar, as a matter of profit. Let them, and hundreds of others make the experiment with nd hundreds of Others Sugar Cane. he Japan and Chinese Sugar Cane. St. Louis Republican.

vening Post gives the particulars of a keen busiess transaction in that city, which seemed to b mixed in equal parts with love and money. A school girl, an only child, received the addresses of a young man, which coming to the car of her father, he had an interview with the lover, and by dint of persuasion and a thousand dollars, got his promise to cease his visits. For a while the separation secured to be permanent, but sites a few works. ise to cease his visits. For a while the separation seemed to be permanent, but after a few weeks apparent forgetfulness of her sweetheart, the girl informed her friends that 3 days previous thereto she was married to the bought off lover, but returning directly from the house of the officiating clergyman, she had not seen her husband since the ceremony. The father, distressed beyond measure, again sought the young husband, and, after much persuasion, got from him a promise to sign a writ. masion, got from him a promise to sign a writ nagreement releasing his martial rights, and re equishing all control over his wife. The fath the papers were to be signed at ten o'clock the next day. At nice o'clock, the sharp operator, with the five thousand in his pocket, called and demanded his wife, and she departed with her husband, leav-ing her father minus five thousand and a daugh: ers were to be signed at ten o'clock the

A man, wearing the exterior of a gentleman, entered the Planter's House on Sunday night last and after being in a short time, gave en insanity; the wild expression of his eyes, insanity; the wild expression of his eyes, the great mental anxiety which characterized his movements, excited the curiosity of all persons present. In a short time, in the deepest feeling of mental agony, he uttered loud cries of murder, at the same time leclaring his innocence, as he was acting under orders. By the request of the proprietors of the louse he was taken charge of by the realism. house he was taken charge of by the police, and conveyed to the police office. They found on ex nination that he was staying at Bar amination that he was staying at Barnum's Hotel, and thinking that his mental agitation was caused by too free use of liquor, he was conveyed to that house. We learned that on Monday morning he exhibited great depresion of spirits, and in a short time left the house, and has not been seen since. We are told that the following evening a person bearing the same description, and exhibiting the same wild deportment, was seen to go on board

passage down the river, that he was a fugitive from justice; that he had been connected with the projustice; that he had been connected with the pro-slavery party in their marandering expeditions in Kansas; that he had shot a person bearing dis-patches from Lane's army; and hearing measures were being taken to have him arrested on the charge of murder he had fied.

It is also stated that he was prevented from the catter and destruction while one his reserved.

It is also stated that he was prevented from the act of self-destruction while on his passage down the river from Kansas. He gave his name as Wright, and represented himself as a resident of Virginia, and a personal friend of Governor Wisc.

St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 26. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN GEORGIA.-Th. Americus (Ga.) Republican of the 12th states:

Americus (Ga.) Republican of the 12th states:

On Saturday morning last, the Sth instant, the citizens of our place were thrown into constemation by the announcement that a suicide had been committed during the night, in one of those drinking and gambling establishments wherethe unwary are so often ensnared and led victims to ruin. Dr. B. H. Perkins, of Cuthbert, a most estimable and worthy citizen—brother of Judge Perkins, came up to this place a day or two before, with fifteen hundred dollars in his pocket to pay off a bank a note. Unfortunarely he got into one of these sinks of iniquity and destruction, and was induced to drink, became intoxicated, and then to the gambing table where he soon saw his last dollar leave drink, became intoxicated, and then to the gambling table where he soon saw his last dollar leave him, and his note unpaid. Driven to desperation, he retired to his room, and in the maddened phrenzy of the moment committed the rash act of self destruction, by cutting the artery of one of the wrists from which the current of life soon made its escape; morning revealed the horrid deed, and aroused to indignation the feeling of the community against men who make thenselves the willing instruments of every crime known in the black catalogue, even to death itself.

It to his widow as a pledge of his last and tenderest recollections.

So died Mariano Salasar, as good and brave a partiot as over Central America brought forth to act and suffer in her canse.

Without remorse—without sympathy—without any passions, save those of hatred, jealousy and revenge, and with no higher instinct than that of personal aggrandizement, his nurderer still lives in the person of the self-dubbed President, Wm. Walker of Nicaragua.

Insurrection of Slaves.

Poisoning FROM LEAD PIPES .- The Boston raveller of the Nov. 20th, says: Capt. J. Hallett, of West Newton, who about two weeks ago could neither raise his hands to his head, nor bear a pound weight, is now able to ride r walk when and where he pleases, and bids fair to restored, in a reasonable time, to his wonted

His case appears to have been the following Some months ago, after having been debilitated by repeated attacks of fever, he was troubled with cholic and constipation. Some ten weeks since his pper and lower extremities became of a sudden his family physician, by and with the advice of D Hosmer, of Watertown, sent him to this city, to the care of Dr. J. Silas Brown, and Dr. W. Allcott, the care of Dr. J. Shas Brown, and Dr. W. Allcott, of the Electro Chemical and Hygiean Institute, No. 20 La Grange Place. The examinations of Dr. Clark, Professor of Materia Medica of this city, confirmed the suspicions of his being poisoned, and on a careful analysis of some of the water he had een using for many months, by Dr. A. Hayes, o a poisonous compound. In a letter to Dr. Alfoott Dr. Hayes says it is utterly unfit for calinary purposes. It appears that the water of Capt. H.'s well is conducted to the place where his pump stands through about sixty feet of lead pipe. The water, very agreeable to the taste until it was analysed, was regarded as of the very first quality for deposing purposes, not only by hispecific but by his to be a second of the conduction of the cond drinking purposes, not only by himself, but by his

The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday sa The report of the receipts of Hogs published this rning, having exhibited a smaller number than a anticipated, the market was favorably influed, and prices advanced 5 and 10c, per 100 lbs erhaps, the principal purchasers. Slaughterers

the following items:

On Friday night last a party composed of Wm. Shaptaw, his son, and three nepbews, tore down a large portion of the fencing of Abraham Cowley, on Mill Creek, in this conety. They were warned off by the old gentleman and his wife, whereupon they proceeded to stone the house, rack the fence, and threatened to kill the old man, and abused and insulted the old lank in the coarsest terms—ending lted the old lady in the coarsest terms-ending the demonstration by firing a pistol at the house On the night of the 21st inst. the store of T. P. Howard, Esq., of Hodgeville, was entered by Hugh and Saml, McDaniel. who took five watches there-from—one gold and four silver. Our informant from—one gold and four silver. Our informant says that several persons were in the store that evening, and among them was one of these boys, who unscrewed the fastenings that held one of the blinds in the front door, in order that he might

The Nashville Union has the following with reference to the Bank of East Tennessee: We conversed last evening with an intelligent gentleman of this vicinity, who had just returned from Knoxville. He informs us that he had eight hundred dollars payable at the Jonesboro branch; but that the bank at Knoxville redeemed it in coin. The run had nearly ceased, and the community at Knoxville had unlimited confidence in the bank and were determined to sustain it. On Saturday, when than they had ever been during the bank's ex-

Meeting of the South-Western

Agricultural Associ tion. Pursuant to a call, a meeting of a portion of the nembers of the South-Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was held at the Court House, in the city of Louisville, Saturday, November 29. Upon motion, Lawrence Young was called to the Chair, and W. A. Meriwether appointed Sec-The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved. That with an eye single to the success f the Association, and carnest desire to render is efficient as possible in achieving good, this meet as efficient as possible in achieving good, this meeting deprecates any and every attempt to introduce
political and party feeling into the Association.

Resolved, That for the purpose of allaying any
personal feeling that may exist, originating in the
efforts of the friends of two of the most prominent
and valuable members of the Association to elevate
each to the Presidency, this meeting recommend
that the names of these two gentlemen he withdrawn from the contest and that some gentleman
satisfactory to all parties, shall be submitted to the
stockholders as a compromise and union candidate. tockholders as a compromise and union candidate.
Upon motion, the following preamble and resc

Upon motion, the following preamble and reso-tions were also adopted:
WHEREAS, The friends of Col. Hancock, having greed to withdraw his asme in accordance with he above resolutions, and the friends of Mr. Mal-ory having refused to do so, therefore Resolved, That this meeting being well satisfied hat George Hancock has contributed by his efforts, is President of the S. W. A. & M. A., to its usefulas President of the S. W. A. & M. A., to its usefulness and success, and that its future prosperity will be promoted by his elevation, do recommend his to the stockholders thereof, as their candidate for the office of President of the Association.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wai on Col. H. and to learn from him directly if h will serve if elected, and that his determination h made known through the public press.

Pending the adoption of the foregoing resolution Mr. Duncan moved an amendment as follows:

Just after "to do so" in the preamble, because

T. Duncat moved an amendment as follows:
Just after "to do so" in the preamble, because
ye know Mr. Mallory now has a majority of prox
is sufficient to elect him if the number of votes
tes not exceed that of the last election. Upon motion it was ordered to publish the pro-

edings of this meeting in the city papers.

LAWRENCE YOUNG, President. W. A. MERRIWETHER, Secretary. Walker's Murder of Salasar.

From a letter in the N. Y. Times of Nov. 24th, signed...

Now comes the calminating villainy.

Mariano Salasar, still true to his country, thoug
sorely disappointed in her professed deliverer, gree
weary of the strife, and anxious to visit San Salva
dor, that he might come. weary of the strife, and anxious to visit San Salva-dor, that he might once more behold the family and home which he had only quitted at what he believ-ed to be the call of friendship, and on behalf of one for whom he had aiready made great sacrifices. While traveling on this errand, the associations of which should have inspired mercy in the hardest heart, he was captured, unarmed, in a small boat, in the Bay of Fonsica, and from thence was brought to the city of Grana: a and thrown into prison, where he was visited by Gen. Walker on the day after his he was visited by Gen. Walker on the day after his he was visited by Gen. Walker on the day after h

The General thought-may think-that the se

arrival.

The General thought—may think—that the secrets of that prison house can never be revealed; from his conduct at the time, it is probable he imagined himself alone, with the prisoner, but God does not permit such infquities to pass without a witness. There was an unseen observer of that interview, who heard every word that passed; and is now in this city awaiting the arrival of Gen. Walker here, when he shall be expelled (as he shortly must) from that power be has so fiendishly abused, that he may senounce him to his face as a murderer.

Don Mariano at first, and with good reason, hoped that his immediate liberation would follow this visit from one he had so often and so largely befriended; he would have embraced him with a Spaniard's warmth out for the ominous and chilling silence with which the other waived him back. Disappointed, but in no degree as yet alarmed, he stated the simple trutk—that he had obeyed the Constitutional President and assisted him as Minister under an appointment which Walker himself had ratified and which had never been repealed; that he was then on his way to San Salvador to pay a visit to his little ones—a statement which would have suggested to any soul not utterly impenetrable to the finer emotions of man's nature, the impelling cause for which that home had been abandoned. Still the same ominous silence—the same sullen and downcast look. me ominous silence—the same sullen and down sar became at length alarmed and began to

suspect that the character he had so often heard of Walker—and which he had either laughed to scorn Talker—and which he had enter magnetic indignantly repudiated, must be true.

"You cannot mean to murder me?" he nervously aquired. "I have done nothing but my duty. But my duty are not murder member how much many former relations—remember how much many many former relations—remember how much many former relations—remember h inquired. "I have done nothing but my duty. Re-member our former relations—remember how much I sacrified—remember my wife and little ones whom I have stripped of fortunes in order to promote your interests. If you take my life—but I cannot believe you wil—they are beggars."

Not a word was vouchsafed in reply: the bright surlight pouring in through the dungeon window, fell on the features of Walker as livid and motion-less as if carred in discolored markle. ss as if carved in discolored marble Yielding now to a father's and a husband's fea

Yielding now to a father's and a husband's fears, he prisoner begged and supplicated for an immeliate auswer. He offered to banish himself for life from the country—to give up every dollar that renained to him, if he might only be permitted to recoin his family and devote the remainder of his days o their support. He even shed tears, which did no liscredit to his manhood, and humiliated himself effore the cool embediment of demonity when pefore the cool embodiment of demonism, who eemed to gloat and take delight in his agonies.

"We'll see about it," said Walker, evading a diect auswer, and turning moodily towards the door; we'll see about it—we'll see."

Those were the words he ever uttered to the gendroup whose features friends the desirable and the second of the contract of the second of the se tance he had built up his transitory now words upon a slip of paper, "prepare to die at 4 o'clock this day—W. W," and sent them to Salasar

o clock this day—W. W." and sent them to Salssar by the officer who had charge of the execution. To die, and for what? For treason in having faithfully served the legal President. A minister of State condemned for treason, and against the Com-mander in-Chief. Condemned for treason, without the remotest form of trial, by a man who was accuser, witness, executioner and judge. Condemned for treason, and by a man who was then in a state of outlawry on the same charge issued by the proper and constitutional authority. It is too atrocion pretence to be fully realized until after long st

The Constitution of Nicaragua defines the crime of consist of being "taken in arms against the contituted authorities of the State, or aiding and assisting its enemies." Even under these circumstantiating its enemies. ces a full trial must be granted, with liberty to the accused to summon witnesses and employ counse in his own defence. But here there was nothing n his own defence. But here there was nothing of a tria's ave the miserably suspicious nature of Wm. Walker, and nothing of counsel save the blood birsty passion of a judge!
Punctual to the hour that very day the inhuman order was fulfilled. When Don Mariano found that

order was fulfilled. When Don Mariano found that all hopes had failed, he met death with the humility of a christian and the firmness of a man. His chaic step and untroubled eye filled even his enemies with admiration, his last act was to pluck and kiss a blue convolvulus which grew in the prison yard, and which he begged his attendant confessor to take from his hands when he was dead, and convey it to his widow as a pledge of his last and tenderest recollections.

Insurrection of Slaves. The Nashville Banner of the 29th says: We learned yesterday from a gentleman jus cent on account of the discovery of the pre pacent on account of the discovery of the preim nary preparations of an insurrection among slave population, to come off on the 24th of Dece der. Quite a number of negroes had been arrest and confined, and several had made confession, the neighborhood of Louiss Furnace, a plan blow up a church was discovered and thwarted, keg of powder had been placed under the building and the precedy for the match. A large collection of any keg of powder had been placed under the building ready for the match. A large collection of arms and ammunition had also been discovered and seized. One white man, we learn, who was caught in the act of counselling the insurrection, had been arrested and imprisoned. Among the negroes arrested and confined are the supposed rir gleaders—the generals and captains, as they are called, of the movement. The general opinion prevails in Montgomery county, as we learn from our informant, that the plot is deep-laid, and embraces the slaves throughout a wide extent of territory, ranging from Kentucky South and West.

At Clarksville a strong extra patrol are on duty every hight, and so well assured are the citizens that there is ground for precaution, that nearly every housekeeper is prepared with arms for any emergency.

emergency.

Breckinridge and Kentucky. The result of the election in Kentucky, the n ive State of the Democratic candidate for Vi-resident, Mr. Breckinridge, is the highest tribu hung upon her vitals, acted in good time to re-in-rigorate the strong arm of the Democracy of Ken-nucky, and to show to the gallant Breckinridge that s services were not given in vain. His visit to ennsylvania before the election, though brief, was a ovation; and should it be that he is soon to come

do so by any law of this State, and it has not been the usual practice in such cases. The returns of three counties, Bracken, Grant and Letcher, had not been received up to yesterday evening, and the official vote will not be declared by the proper authorities before Monday. The Secretary of State will not have an opportunity of notifying the Democratic electors of their election in time for such communications to reach them at their homes prior to the day appointed for them to meet at the State Capital. We presume, nevertheless, they will all be present on Wednesday. The meeting will be held in one of the rooms of the Capital and organized by the selection of a President from among the electors and the appointment of a Secretary, Sergeant at Arms and Messenger to convey the vote to Washington. The citizens of the town and county shington. The citizens of the town and coun ould make some move towards giving the ele should make some move towards giving the ejec-tors a befitting reception. Many persons will be attracted to Frankfort on that day to witness so novel a spectacle to most, as seeing the vote of old Kentucky cast in her electoral college for a Demo-eratic President and Vice President of the United States. May we have a quadrennial recurrence of such scenes!—Frankfort Yeoman, Saturday.

Judge Stites of the Court of Appeals, and Hon. Elijah Hise were in the city yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH

New York Items

New York, Nov. 27.—The new printing telegraph instruments, invented by D. E. Hughes, of Ky., were publicly exhibited in operation in this outy to-day. They worked both ways, at the same time, over one wire, with great rapidity, and in other respects fulfilled all that was claimed for them. The Canal Commissioners will close the canals on the 10th of December, unless they shall have been previously closed by ice.

Democratic Mass Meeting. Tew York, Nov. 27.—The Democracy of this vield a mass meeting at Tammany Hall last ning in honor of their victory at the recent Resolutions rejoicing at the success of the Na-onal Ticket and of the local officers of this city,

were adopted.

Specches were made by the Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolins; Judge Parker, Danl. L. Leyman, John Cochran and others.

The assemblage was immense and displayed a considerable amount of enthusiasm. Kansas Items Chicago. Nov. 27, P. M.—Leavenworth dates up to Friday have been received. The sale of land is progressing without disturbance. Lecompte has issued a process against Gov. Geary for contempt

Democratic Jubilee. Washington, Nov. 27.—The Democrats of the District are to-day celebrating the Presidential victory by a grand procession with the usual paraphernalia, the whole to conclude with an oration and general illumination.

The sloop-of-war Falmouth will be put in commission on the 2-st of January to relieve the Germantown in the Brazil squadron.

Ar ived.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The bark Sicilian, arrived here, has on board the crew of the brig Cindad, Bolivar, from Alexandria for Barbadoes, which foundered at sea on the 17th inst.

Collision. Naw York, Nov. 27.—The schooner Queen of the South, which sail d hence yesterday for Wilmington, North Carolina, returned to port this merning in a damaged condition, having been in collision with a sloop off the Highlands. The sloop was stuk, but no lives lost. Later from California,

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The Empire City has arrived at the Balize, from California, with dates to the 5th inst. The election returns are meagre. Buchanan has wer Fillmore in San Francisco county, thirty-nine aundred, over Fremont forty-eight hundred.
Suchanan leads in the interior upland countles ich have been heard from. The best order pr ailed in the city, where the people's ticket was The Origaba arrived at San Francisco, on the

30th ult., eleven days from Nicaragua, the best time from New York on record. From Mexico. ST. Louis, Nov. 28 .- The Santa Fe mail has arrived. News unimportant.

The Indians were generally quiet. Mr. Idler, the agent of the mining company, and Messrs. Kuntz and Chapin had arrived at Santa Fe. and would soon put two engines in operation at the Placer mines.

MILWAUXIR, Nov. 29.—The funeral ceremonies to-day, of Solomon Juneau, an old pioneer, exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed here. The military, fremen and civil societies were out. The buildings on several of the streets were hung in

Fote of Michigan. DETROIT, Nov. 28.—The official vote of Michigan is as follows: Fremont 71,162; Buchanan 52,139; Fillmore 1,561; Smith 150. Fremont's plurality is 19,023. Bingham (Rep.) for Governor has a majority of 17,317.

RIVER NEWS

PITTSBeag, Nov. 29. P. M. River risen S juckes with a prospect of several feet of a well. A rise of 3 feet in the Kanawha is reported. Wes-her cloudy and cool.

THE RITHER RISE at Pittsburg-Big Boats
Ready-Navigation Fully Resumed.—The river
at this point from the effects of the heavy rains of
Friday had risen exactly four inches at the head of
the followers of the ripher at Portland, on the Saturday night. During yesterday it was at a stand, neither rising nor falling, with clear, pleastand, neither rising nor failing, with clear, pleas-nt weather.

At Pittsburg the despatches were conflicting, the ress despatches being contradictory and unreliable s usual; but by a special despatch to Captain J. C. tinnott, of the Wm. Bagaley, we have the gratify-

rainy weather Seturday night. The despatch was from Bagaley, Cosgrove & Co., sent Saturday night, who telegraph that there were four feet water in the channel, the river rising, and the weather Those were the words he ever uttered to the gen-eman upon whose fortunes, friendship and assis-nuce he had built up his transitivations across the same of the s n this city, stated that it was raining hard at Pitts org Saturday night. This dissipates all doubts of an abundance of water, and insures, we think, a coal boat rise, and that an abundance of coal will

The rain that fell in this vicinity was one of the heaviest ever known, an estimate making it equal to fully six inches—a tremendous body of water. If it was equally heavy all along the water courses, it will make a hig rise, though its influence here has been much less than was anticipated. Beargrass creek, our own home stream, that flows almost all round the town, though its mouth has been cut off, was swellen beyond precedent by the rain, having overrun its banks at a fearful raie, and came very mear drowning a large lot of hogs at the pork houses. They were in pens far up the bank; but they water rose, and before they could be got out it had filled the pens to the depth of a foot or more. The Kentucky river at Frankfort was rising pretty fast Saturday, as we earn from Capt. Triplett, of the Southerner, who left there at noon. Up to that time it had risen nearly two feet, and a farther rise of two feet was expected, but not sufficient to make a "coal tide." Benson creek and Elkhorn, branches of the Kentucky, were booming high, and pouring out a mighty volume of water.

At Cincianati, as we learn from Capt. Summers, the rise had stend to the feet win there in there.

At Cincinnati, as we learn from Capt. Summers, he river had risen but a few inches, the rain there the river had risen but a few inches, the rain there not being very heavy.

Along the lower Ohlo the rain was heavy, and Salt river, at its mouth, was pouring out a mighty torrent of waters, having risen six feet at the mouth. This will make a good stage of water in the lower Ohlo, as all the other tributaries have been affected by the rain.

The Agricultural Association. We regret that the called meeting of the Stockholders of the Agricultural Association, heid on Saturday evening, resulted alone in far nents. It had been our earnest desire, and that led us to indulge in the hope, that some act of onciliation would be adopted which, while it would insure concord and the prosperity of the Association, would in no wise affect the dignity or compromise the character of any member .-But we were disappointed. An effort was made at concession by the friends of Col. Hancock; but these favorable to Mr. Mallory refused to acquiesce. There seems to be scarcely the possibility of an adjustment of these difficulties; especially, since at the meeting on Saturday there was an evident attempt on the part of certain persons to resolve the matter into one of a parti-

zan political nature. Such an attempt deserves the severest reprenension of all persons. It would prove fatal to any institution of the kind, and more especially this, the management of which has already given rise to so many jealousies. To save the Association from dismemberment and ruin we would again appeal to the friends of the two rival cans didates for the Presidency to withdraw their ames. It must be exceedingly distasteful to these high minded gentlemen to know that the pertinacity of their friends is the only obstacle to peace and the future of the success of the Association to which they are so much devoted .-Those favorable to Col. Hancock are willing to wi hdraw him, whenever Mr. Mallory's name is withdrawn. Certainly there is nothing but fairness and justice in this proposition, and it should be met in a kindred spirit by the opposing party.

The Buffalo Republic says that a young man met with a terrible accident at Sweet's Planing Mill, in that city on Saturday last. While reaching Mill, in that city on Saturday last. While reaching for some tools, his shirt sleeve came in contact with the revolving saw. His arm, was instantly drawn against it, the saw cutting it off in a moment, just at the clow. He was conveyed to his home and is likely to recover. He says he knew he should be injured by "that" saw, as he dreamed several weeks since that he was cut to pieces by it, and that he has had a presentiment of this accident ever since

GREELEY INDICTED .- Horace Greeley, editor of GREELY INDICTED.—Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, is said to have been indicated in Virginia for circulating his incendiary sheet in that State. This is an extreme that we do not approve of. If abolition editors are to be held responsible for the circulation of their papers in the South, let them commence with the Louisville Journal first. It is working more harm to the slavery interests of the South than a dozen such journals as the Tribune could do. One is an open enemy, whilst the other is a secret foe.—Nashville Umon.

Prof. Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Having tried unsuccessfully sundry highly recommended "Hair Tonica" on our own half denuded crown, we had about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a few weeks ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as "gray as a rat," but now boasting as fine and glosey a head of hair as any could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next, as our advertising columns show it to be for sale in town.

Ottawa Free Trader.

For sale by all druggists.

dd deodwift

For sale by all druggists. sweetest and most delightful Sabbath costume. The sun shone with the buildiancy of spring time, and the western horrizon was radient with

red and gold long after night fall.